The Weekly Post.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

ANNABEL LEE.

EDGAR A. POE.

It was many and many a year ago,
In a kingdom by a sea,
That a maiden lived, whom you may know
By the name of Annabel Lee;
And this maiden she lived with no other thought,
Than to love, and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child,
In this kingdom by the sea;
But we loved with a love that was more than a love,
I and my Annabel Lee—
With a love that the winged seraphs of Heaven
Coveted her and me.

And this is the reason that, long ago,
In this kingdom by the sea,
A wind blew out of a cloud, chilling
My beautiful Annabel Lee;
So that her high born kinsmen came,
And bore her away from me,
To shut her up in a sepulchre,
In this kingdom by the sea.

The angels not so happy in Heaven,
Went envying her and me.
Yes! that was the reason (as all men know)
In this kingdom by the sea,
That the wind came out of the cloud by night,
Chilling and killing my Annabel Lee.

But our love it was stronger by far than the love
Of those who were older than we.
Of many far wiser than we;
And neither the angels in heaven above,
Nor the demons down under the sea,
Can ever dissever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee.

For the moon never beams without bringing me dreams
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee,
And the stars never rise, but I feel the bright eyes
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee;
And so, all the night-tide, I lie down by the side
Of my darling, my darling, my life and my bride,
In her sepulchre there by the sea,
In her tomb by the sounding sea.

PAUL.

One day Paul went out to catch a chicken to make some soup for his mother, who was very ill. The chicken was a white one, and Paul's pet, because it was all he had. But he loved his mother dearly; and when somebody told him that she needed a bowl of nice chicken-broth, he went out at once to catch his little pet and kill it. Chicky had, however, no mind to be caught. It fluttered around the yard; it flew over the fence; it ran along the road, and, finally, it hid itself in the meadow.

"Very strange!" said Paul to himself. "It never ran away from me before. Any one would think it knew what I wanted of it."

But as Chicky did not come back, Paul was obliged to go over in the meadow after it, where it was sitting, resting itself apparently; but the instant that Paul approached it, away it fluttered again, leading Paul further and further from home, till at last, just as he had his hand on it—

"Hallo! What are you doing on my ground?" cried a great, gruff voice; and, looking up, Paul saw a fierce-looking old man, with eyes like fire, and beard as white as snow.

"I eat everybody up that comes on my ground," said the old man, grinding his teeth at Paul. "So I suppose I shall have to eat you up, too."

"Ah, ha!" cried Chicky, "now we shall see how you will like it to be killed and eaten yourself."

And it went crowing and clattering about the yard till Paul was nearly crazy; and, catching up the old man's bowl, he ran out to find him and be killed at once.

"You are in a hurry, said the old man. "I am not ready for you yet. Suppose you chop some wood for me; and for every stick that you split your mother will find a faggot in her barn."

"That is some comfort," said Paul; and seizing the axe he cut and chopped with all his might and main till the wood was all split.

"Very good!" said the old man. "Your mother won't freeze this winter; but I am not ready for you yet. Suppose you pick me some apples, and for every apple that you pick, your mother will find a new silver shilling in her strong-box."

"Dear me! If I were not to be eaten, how nice it would be!" said Paul, climing the tree and working away so fast that, before long, he had a bushel-basket full.

"Now mother will have enough to last her all her life," thought Paul.

"Very, very good?" cried the old man, coming out to look. "Let me see! suppose you milk my cow. That will set a little stream of water running through your mother's garden, and by that time I shall be ready."

"Oh, dear!" cried Paul; "if you eat me, what will my poor mother do? I wanted to kill my chicken and make her some chicken broth, and how could I know that this was your ground?"

"That is your lookout," said the old man; "but since your mother is ill, suppose I let you go home to her to-night and carry her some of my soup"—pulling out a bowlful of broth from his pocket, which Paul thought a very queer place indeed. "If I let you go home will you come back to-morrow morning, eh? Will you come back eh?"

"I don't want to be eaten," thought Paul; "but if I say no, he will eat me now, I suppose?"

So he said yes, he would come back, and trudged home with a heavy heart as heavy as lead.

His mother, who little knew where he procured the broth, ate it greedily, declaring that it was the best she had ever tasted, and that she was sure it would make her well.

"That is a good thing," thought Paul, "since I am to be eaten up to-morrow," and then he tried to find some way out of the scrape. It was so very disagreeable to be eaten alive, and he knew it would be of no use to run away, since he was sure, wherever he went, that the old man would find him. While he sat thinking in this way, what should come strutting into the yard but the very chicken that, in running away from him, had been the cause of all his trouble.

"Yes, sir," said Paul; but he trembled so that he could hardly milk at all.

"Why don't you run away?" said the cow. "The gate's open."

"Yes," chirped a sparrow, "and the old man is asleep."

"Yes," said the cat, "and he won't wake before an hour."

But looking in some bushes close by, Paul saw the old man himself, listening to every word.

"No, I won't," said Paul. "What are you all deceiving me for? Can't I see the old man standing there?"

"Good, very good!" shouted the old man. "You are a boy of sense, and now you can go home. I never intended to eat you at all; but if you had broken your word, and not come back to me, then you would not have had the wood, the silver nor the brook of water; and if you had listened to the cow, the cat and the sparrow, instead of using your own eyes, then you would have lost this fairy penny, with which I am going to pay you for your work and which will bring you good fortune."

So Paul went home as pleased as you may think, and found there the brook of water, the wood and the money, as the old man had told him, and his mother wondering at them, and lived with her fortunate and happy; though I think that was quite as much because he was a good son and willing to work as because of the fairy penny which he kept for good luck.

A SPECTRE IN THE WINDOW.

A PHENOMENAL MYSTERY THAT DISTURBED THE QUIETUDE OF M'CLELLAN GULCH.

(From the Helena (Montana) Independent.)

It seems that McClellan Gulch has just been thrown into a state of unaccountable excitement by the appearance there of an electric spectre, demon, or spirit, which has driven the camp from its propriety. The circumstances attending this remarkable episode are as follows:

Some months ago John Hewitt, a miner, sharing the cabin of William Burton, died, leaving his partner, to whom he was tenderly attached, in great distress. They had come to Montana together and had never been separated for even a day; had endured privation, and had mutually shared the perils and dangers of the mines. But early in the autumn Hewitt sickened and died, and his old partner had secluded himself more and more ever since. The other night the whole camp was aroused by a succession of piercing shrieks in his lonely cabin. Rushing pell-mell into the house, Burton was discovered on his knees facing the single glass window in his cabin, his eyeballs nearly protruding from his head, his hair on end, and his face white and haggard from a deadly terror.

It was some moments before he could be got to speak, indeed before his paralyzing fright could be removed. Even then he could only hoarsely, say, "Look there!" In the gleam of light a human face was distinctly visible, apparently pressed against the window pane. A closer examination proved it to be the perfect likeness of John Hewitt, resembling in outline and character the negative of a photographer, but nevertheless a clearly defined likeness of the dead miner. While eating his supper Burton happened to glance that way, and was horrified at what he supposed was the spirit of his dead friend come back to haunt him. In the awful horror of the moment he shrieked aloud, but the cold but passionless face, from which his eyes never turned, still rivited his look with a stony glare.

A thorough examination revealed the facts as they are here recited. The likeness is indelibly impressed on the window pane, but the question is still unsolved, how came it there. Some suppose that during the lifetime of the deceased it must have been photographed by a shock of lightning and remained until now undiscovered, and revealed at last by an accidental glance of the surviving miner. It can only be seen at night and in the glow of the lamp, and this circumstance strengthens the theory of an electric influence. Others imagine, and among them the miner, that it is a spiritual visitation, meant to further an inscrutable purpose, which will in time be revealed.

ANGELS IN THE ROUGH.

(From the Omaha (Neb.) Bee.)

They have some tough little customers at the South Omaha Methodist Episcopal Mission Sunday School. Last Sunday about half a dozen new boys were gathered into the fold, and Superintendent Tibbles asked those who had been to Sunday School before to hold up their hands. One of the boys pointed to another who had held up his hand, and said: "He's telling you a d——d lie. He's never been to Sunday School before in his life."

"How many of you were born in the old country?" was another question put to them.

Another boy singled out one who did not hold up his hand, and said: "He's lying to you, mister. That sucker came from the old country, but he wants you to believe he is a regular Yankee."

Some questions were asked about Jesus the King. A Swedish boy was asked if they had a President in Sweden.

"No; they had a king," was the reply.

"Did he dress in fine robes and jewels and ride in splendid carriages?" he was asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Now boys," said Mr. Tibbles, addressing himself to them all, "was Jesus that kind of a king?"

"No," spoke up one of them: "he rode a mule and knew as much as you do."

ROBBING A BELLE OF HER HAIR.

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)

On Monday night a beautiful young lady, a member of a distinguished Creole family, got into a Baronne street car with her friends. When the car had arrived near Perdido street, the driver noticed that a man who was seated next to the young lady was cutting large pieces from the silk dress which she wore. He sounded his whistle, and at that moment the man severed with a skilful stroke a long tress of the lady's luxuriant black hair, and attempted to escape, but was caught by a policeman.

THE ANGEL OF DEATH.

ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR.

Why should'st thou fear the beautiful angel, Death,
Who waits thee at the portals of the skies,
Ready to kiss away thy struggling breath,
Ready with gentle hand to close thine eyes.

How many a tranquil soul has passed away,
Fled gladly from fierce pain and pleasures dim,
To the eternal splendor of the day;
And many a troubled heart still calls for him.

Spirits too tender for the battle here,
Have turned from life, its hopes, its fears, its charms,
And children shuddering at a world so drear,
Have smiling passed away into his arms.

He whom thou fearest will, to ease thy pain,
Lay his cold hand upon thy aching heart:
Will soothe the terrors of thy troubled brain,
And bid the shadows of earth's grief depart.

He will give back what neither time, nor might,
Nor passionate prayer, nor longing hope restore
(Ever as to long-blind eyes recovered sight:)
He will give back those who are gone before.

O, what were life, if life were all? Thine eyes
Are blinded by their tears, or thou wouldst see
Thy treasures wait thee in the far-off skies,
And Death, thy friend, will give them all to me.

EVE'S VINDICATION

[Blue Tea Paper.]

BY WYLIE WILKESON.

All the ills incident to humanity, from time immemorial, has been laid at woman's door. Men in lordly style tell us that woman's curiosity has been mankind's ruin. In their excessively egotistical verdict they forget that they had a part to play in the great drama enacted in Eden nearly six thousand years ago, forget that with the father of the race, ere He had made woman, the Almighty made the great covenant of works.

Eve was not the weak, curious creature man would have us believe. She was the crowning master-piece of the Almighty mind, the "after-thought of the Creator," perfect mentally and physically.

All that was beautiful and noble in previous formations entered into her composition, and all that was needed to make the creation a finished, perfect work was supplied by woman. She was not created simply for ornament nor as an accident of the Great Creative Force. Of a purpose and for a purpose God called her into being.

The original plan of creation was completed and man was about to assume his supremacy when God looked upon His work and said: "It is not good that man should be alone; I will make him an help, meet for him."

Man was made of the dust of the earth, the same material of which the animals were made, but costlier and more honorable material was required out of which to fashion woman. The Bible tells us that "God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam and took from him a rib from which he made a being transcendently lovely and placed her in Eden to share equally with man the dominion and bounty of the earth. From this circumstance we learn that man needed a help and that the mind of man which was to control the then created world was defective. That man was not of himself able to remedy the defect is plainly set forth in that Divine Power after a temporary suspension was again called into action. Man, pure as he was, was not taken into the counsel of Omnipotence, nor called upon to assist in the execution of its designs—he was simply put to sleep. It is a very comforting fact to know that man was not awake at this interesting period and that he did not dictate to the Almighty concerning the creation of woman, as we might be led to infer from the patronizing airs of the majority of them.

In the midst of Eden, distinct and separate from all others of its kind God had placed "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil" and had said to Adam "in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." It is highly probable that Adam informed Eve concerning his instructions with regard to this tree. Now if Eve had possessed the contemptible order of curiosity she is generally credited with having it is but fair to suppose that she would have paid this tree a visit at her earliest available opportunity and even with death as its consequent would have tasted of its delicious fruit. That she never had had such desire and that she was content with her legitimate privileges seems evident from her answer to the serpent.

We are told that this "serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field that the Lord God had made." With his superhuman penetration he knew that there was latent in the breast of that woman, now so obedient and gentle, a power which once awakened nothing short of heaven could satisfy.

Why didn't the devil tempt man? He did not for one or two reasons: he was an ambitious spirit and would not be content with so easy a conquest, or perhaps he did not care to combat Adam's lazy contentment or may be he was a little lazy himself and knowing the sway Eve had over her husband felt that the doom of both would be sealed by Eve's fall. Be this as it may he passed Adam by and brought all his arts to bear upon Eve.

He did not appeal to the woman's animality in any one way, but, like the master-spirit he was, went straight to her ambition. Had he simply set forth that "the fruit was pleasant to the eye and good for food," he never would have accomplished his wicked purposes, for of these facts Eve was cognizant before. Without a single allusion to the physical qualities of the fruit he assures her with all boldness: "Ye shall not surely die: for God doth know that in the days ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be as God's, knowing good and evil." Then it was that Eve bent a listening ear. Eden with its wealth of flowers, its abundant fruitage, its fountains and rivers, its birds and beasts, living in intimate fellowship with man, appeared small and insignificant. Within reach of her own hand was fruit that once tasted would place her above the beautiful creation about her, would endow her with unlimited knowledge, yea with creative force itself. To be a woman and enjoy the blessings provided for her was doubtless until now a pleasant thing, but to be a God and scatter similar blessings in rich profusion, was a grander, nobler thing. There was, perhaps, a slight hesitation. In the fruit itself there was nothing repulsive, and of death the penality of her disobedience she knew nothing, but even had she looked upon the visage of the Grim King, I think she would have risked defiance to him in order to gain the goal for which she longed. We are told that Eve took of the fruit and did eat.

Unselfishness from her birth until now has been a distinguishing characteristic of woman as seen from the fact that Eve gave part of the fruit to Adam—and I would be willing to wager something handsome that she gave him the larger portion. Where was man's superior will power then, where his superior wisdom and foresight? Not a single murmur of reproof, not a single word of resistance or remonstrance do we hear. Adam was probably hungry, at all events, he ate the fruit. Eve did not deceive her husband, and it is quite possible that he was at her elbow during the whole of her interview with the serpent.

When in "the cool of the day the Lord came into the Eden and questioned Adam as to how he came by the knowledge of his nakedness and as to whether he had eaten of the tree," he simply answered: "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me gave me of the tree and I did eat." He does not charge her with any duplicity whatever in the matter, which he certainly would have done had she been guilty of any.

From all quarters Eve is denounced as a most wickedly curious person, as the sole agent in drawing upon the world the curse of God. But how did her offended Maker regard her? Certainly not with scorn. Ere He utters a single word of condemnation upon unfortunate Eve, He curses her betrayer, and upon the awakened, penitent woman fall sweet words of promise of future triumph: "I will put enmity between thy seed and her seed: it shall bruise thy head, but thou shalt bruise his heel." Eve's curse was personal and not merely physical, her mind as well as her body suffered. From her proud eminence she descends to a secondary position, "and thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee." Such being the words of her curse, we may with all safety conclude that in the beginning woman was the superior being, that she possessed a mind of finer, more majestic quality than that of man. The last finishing act of God was certainly the most exquisitely perfect.

Eve sinned through a desire for unbounded wisdom, Adam through a desire for something good to eat, if we rightly construe his curse which reads: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake; in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life"—"and in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return unto the ground."

Men in all ages have claimed, and still do claim to be superior to woman in mental as well as in physicial power. Well let them claim it but we beg leave to inform them that whatever superiority, possessed or assumed, they may have they are mainly indebted to Eve and her successors for it, for science tells us—and science is a masculine agent—that the minds of children are inherited from the mothers and not from the fathers of the race.

Mother Eve did wrong to eat of the forbidden fruit but she was prompted to it by no mean, no ordinary desire. Her ambition was sublime, and still, in no small measure, beats within the breasts of her traduced descendents, many of whom have shown minds equal to any man's; and we do most solemnly protest that while we are more ambitious we are less curious than the masculine division of the race.

MEN WE DON'T WANT TO MEET.

(From the London Punch.)

The man who grunts and gasps as he gobbles up the soup, and at every other mouthful seems threatened with a choking fit.

The man who, having by accident been once thrown into your company, makes bold to bawl your name out, and to shake your hand profusly when you pass him in the street.

The man who artfully provokes you to play a game of billiards with him, and though he feigns to be a novice, produces his own chalk.

The man who can't sit at your table on any set occasions without getting on his legs to propose some stupid toast.

The man who thinking you are musical, bores you with his notions on the music of the future, of which you know as little as the music of the spheres.

The man who wears a white hat in winter and smokes a pipe when walking, and accosts you as "old fellow" just as you are hoping to make a good impression on some well dressed lady friends.

The man who, knowing that your doctor faces him at the table, turns the talk to as to set him talking doctor's shop.

The man who, with a look of urgent business, when you are in a hurry, takes you by the button-hole to tell you a bad joke.

The man who, sitting just behind you at the opera, destroys half your enjoyment by humming the air.

The man who makes remarks on personal adornment, asks you where you buy your waistcoats, and what you paid for your dress boots.

The man who lards his talk with little scraps of French and German after his return from a Continental tour.

THERE is a compositor on this paper who invariably spells Jerusalem with a G, and all the angels in heaven couldn't convince him that there is such a letter as J.—Rochester Chronicle. That's nothing. There is one on this paper who always spells George with a J. and has nailed a shingle over his G. box. —[Free Press.

THE OLD ORGAN.

Yes, Friend, I have my treasures,—
Ghostly relics of by gone years:
And one of memory's pleasures
Is embalming them with tears.
Now, up in a lonely attic,
itself a deserted place,
Is standing a quaint old organ
In a rude and ancient case.

To day with a wild longing
I wandered there to muse,—and found
It standing; thoughts came thronging
Until my heart was bound.
I touched it, and found it tuneless,
The keys were yellow with age,
But a history mocked, unasked, yet told
Up from the key board's page.

It carried me back, from this mansion grand
To a farm house far away;
When some one touched, with a snowy hand,
The keys that were silent to-day.
I thought of the gleam of her sunny hair
That the spring breeze gently tossed,
Till only the organ case standing there
Whispered to memory; lost.

That is her picture just there above
That larger organ, whose snowy keys
Your soul-hands swept—from great depths of love
Come ever the sweetest melodies.

That is the new; and this is the old,
Yet I think you need scarcely say,
That you know of the two, I closest hold
The old in my heart to-day.

Friend, I have pictured that attic,
Where the tuneless organ stands,
As my life—a luring mirage,
With only foot printed sands.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FUTURE FASHIONS.

THE REIGN OF THE SYLPH RETURNED.

SLENDERNESS THE ORDER OF THE MODISTE.

To know what the mode has been is like an oft-told tale; to know what the fashions are is an all engrossing study; to know what they will be is a species of divination that is sure to bring its possessor both fame and fortune. Yet the coming mode is not a matter beyond prediction, and it may be divined within bounds far closer than the ordinary weather prophet declares down the page of an almanac. "About-this-time-look-out-for-rain." From the fashions, the extremes of fashion, of the present, shrewd observers like Madame La Mode can readily infer what shape the coming fancy of the modistes will take, and it was with a view to discover these mysteries that a lady recently called upon that distinguished arbiter of the feminine world. The subject of the visit being opened Madame La Mode discoursed as follows:

"When my fashion becomes what is called 'the rage,' I have done with it. It is then nearly, if not quite vulgar, and I turn aside to something entirely different. Not so pretty, perhaps, not so effective. No matter, so long as it is not what is generally worn. I will give you an instance of this. Jet trimmings have been 'the rage,' but I use no jet now and have replaced it by heavy gold and silver braid—not in fancy patterns, but in perpendicular lines—to assist in producing the effect I now seek for."

"What," I asked breathlessly, "may that effect be?"

"Slenderness; call it thinness and flatness, if you will. The reign of the Sylph has returned, but crinoline dies very hard. It is long since the female outline resembled that of a pen wiper, spreading out towards the base; but crinoline has clung to the figure with extraordinary tenacity. Again, as the front and sides of the dress became flatter, it was puffed out behind to a great extent. Puffs and bows abounded at the back; in fact, the entire dress seemed dragged away to make the puffs and train. This is to be abolished."

"You astonish me! Is the figure to be flat all over?"

"The flatter the better. There is no longer to be any crinoline at all. The figure is to be shown as it is."

"I am delighted. The Veracities are at last receiving due honor. But is there to be nothing? No crinoline at all, no—ahem—'improvers' of any kind?"

"Nothing," answered Madame. "You speak of 'improvers.' The only way to improve the figure now is by diet and constant exercise. It must be straight—straight and flat; everything must be brought down to produce the perfect sylph—not angular—if possible; but even angularity would be preferable to robustness."

"Good heavens! But how is this to be done?"

"By using the self-denial of men in training. You gentlemen are very unobservant not to have noticed that ladies, just now, miss no opportunity of taking severe exercise. Do you, in your innocence, suppose that walking with the guns, skating in hot weather and the rest of it is done for the fun of the thing? Not at all. Women have an instinct of approaching fashions and know they must get down their figures for the next season."

"But cannot this be done without working themselves to death and destroying their good looks?"

"They are sure to look well if they are in the fashion. And you see that I cannot help them very much. It is easy to add, but difficult to take away. A few years ago anybody who was not deformed could be made to look well; but now——"

"Cannot the artist do much to reduce size, or at least, produce the appearance of thinness?"

"Something, of course. This will be effected by making the dress to fit closely until almost on the ground. It will cling to the figure. The 'cuirass' idea will prevail; the upper part of the dress will be like a corset, and the long waist would be impossible with 'improvers' of any kind."

"Am I then to suppose that we are coming back to the style of the French Directory? Are we to have Coan robes—the diaphanous toilets worn by the 'Merveilleuses?' Are our wives and sisters about to make themselves as much like Madame Reesmeir, or Madame Tallien, or Josephine Beaunarnais, as possible? Will they come to scanty muslin, clinging to the figure? Do they want to look like Canova's dancing girl, for instance?"

"Hardly. You see old fashions are revived, but with an alteration. No ancient style is ever resuscitated in its integrity, the character may be preserved, but with many modifications of detail. In the dresses worn under the first French Republic, the Directory and the Empire, the tightly-fitting robe tapered downwards towards the feet, and seemed to embrace the ankles. It did not reach the ground. The new style will be much longer, and will have a train."

"This is an important innovation."

"You see there must be a difference. The lower part of the dress will shortly resemble a column with a base springing out at the hinder side—not gradually from the waist, as you see on everybody now, but suddenly, sharply—a train which will twist about the feet of the unskillful, and prove a snare to the unwary."

"This effect might be produced by the Greek style, as it was called, with the short waist and perpendicular skirt one sees in old portraits; but how is it to be combined with the long-waisted 'cuirass?'"

"It will be produced. When a fashion is wanted the artist will find a way to supply it."

"Pending this revolution, what is being worn?"

"Everything which fits closely, which depicts the figure exactly—which reveals nature as she really is."

"What colors do you find the best for expressing this new idea?"

"Soft colors—not the washed-out, faded shades which were recently worn, but rich, soft colors which express the outline without accenting it. For instance, prune color, dark, deep and rich; scabious—a deep, vinous purple; sultan—a variety of Turkey red and Indian red, a color well known to artists. Nile water, moonlit gray, washy blues, greens and pinks are things of the past. Those pale colors are trying things to the complexion, and required much art to carry them off. So far as color is concerned we are in a better period. The new theory of effect is the contrast, not of color, but of material. Instead of putting together various colors or shades of the same color, we produce our costume from a single color, represented in various surfaces."

FARM NOTES.

SUPERPHOSPHATES ON CORN.

I have used the superphosphates nine years, with the most gratifying results. At first I used a handful for two hills; later, a twelve-year old boy would be told to put all his hand could hold in each hill. On corn I apply about 350 pounds to the acre (cost about $9). The addition to the value of the crop has been made to appear by careful tests to be about $40 to the acre.—[Sylvester Wheat.

SUPERPHOSPHATES ON POTATOES.

I planted a piece of two and a half acres. Through the middle of the field we measured off half an acre, and treated it with 100 pounds of superphosphate in the hill. The result was that this half acre yielded ninety bushels of good salable potatoes, or at the rate of 180 bushels per acre. The other two acres yielded 206 bushels, or 103 bushels per acre. The land to all appearances is alike, and in other respects treated alike, but we got at the rate of seventy-seven bushels of potatoes for $5 worth of phosphate.—[Arba Campbell.

HOW TO RAISE POTATOES.

Barn-yard manure was drawn to the fields and placed in heaps last fall. In the spring it was spread broadcast at the rate of twelve loads per acre, and ploughed in. The furrows were made very shallow, with a cabbage-plough, three feet apart. Six hundred pounds of bone-dust per acre were dropped in the furrows; the potatoes (Peerless) were cut to two eyes in a piece, planted twelve inches apart in the furrow, and then covered lightly with the plough. Most of the seed used was of large potatoes. When the potato plants had grown three inches above ground fifty bushels of slaked lime was spread over each acre. The field was ploughed three times; the first time the plough was made to run deep, throwing up a furrow away from the rows; the next time a furrow was thrown to the rows, and the third time the middle was split, throwing the furrows to the rows. The potato-bugs were all killed. The crop was measured, and yielded 105 barrels, of two and three-quarters bushels each.—[J. Wall.

BROWNELL'S EUREKA POTATOES.

As this new sort was sent out last spring at $5 a peck, I invested with some distrust. The result has, however, been most satisfactory. From fifteen pounds of seed I grew something over one thousand five hundred pounds of potatoes, and, though I did not count them, I am sure that there are not (counting the very least) as many tubers as there are pounds. Every one that saw them said, "Wonderful! but they will be watery," or, "they will be hollow." I had five cooked for dinner, to which more than a dozen sat down, and there was abundance and to spare. No one said, "Give me a potato, please;" but, "I will thank you for a piece of potato;" and the verdict was—that they were most excellent. They cooked floury and dry to the centre, without a sign of hollowness.—[B. Hathaway.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

J. W. Ross, Perrysburg, O., offers to sell his Short-horn bull "Honest John" for $100.

The Agricultural Gazette, London, mentions the case of a Suffolk cow sold at Bedford lately that had six calves in twelve months.

Mr. John Elliott, of Wadsworth, O., raised one of the premium crops of corn this year. He husked 640 bushels of ears from four acres, an average of 160 bushels per acre.

Not only to those engaged in the raising of poultry as a speciality, but to all who keep them, a first-class journal devoted to this industry is very necessary, and there is not one which can compare with The Poultry World, published by H. H. Stoddard at Hartford, Conn. It is a monthly filled with a great variety of information relative to poultry, cures for sickness, fashions in birds, directions for raising, sketches of prominent poultry-breeders, and much matter of interest to the family, fancier and market poulterer.

H. A. Perry, proprietor of the Wentworth House at Walpole, Mass., has a valuable breeding sow that recently gave birth to twenty-one pigs in the same litter. She is of the Chester County breed.

HEAVY CROP OF ONIONS.

The Banbury onions show, which took place the other day, and which was so successful, brought together a great number of the onions. Having noticed the weight given of some of the heaviest bulbs shown there I have been induced to weigh a few of the Banbury type, which I selected from beds in the gardens here, and I found their weights to be 22, 23 and 24 ounces each respectfully. These are greater weights than any recorded at Banbury this year. The onion beds here this season occupied 440 square yards in all and the produce is a little over two tons—a weight equal to twenty-two tons per acre. The kinds included the Banbury, White Spanish, James's Keeping, Reading Danver's Yellow and White Globe.—[G. Beech, castle Ashby, Northampton.

VALUE OF CLOCHES.

Every one who has traveled from Paris to Versailles must have noticed the very extensive use which market gardeners there make of bell-glasses for protecting early vegetables from frost. I have counted several hundred in rows. Why do not our gardeners imitate the French in this matter? I am quite sure that, at any rate, amateurs would do well to use these glasses instead of frames. Let me give my own experience. Last October I took up my scarlet verbenas and filled a small glazed pit with them. I left home for a month, and found everything killed by the severe frost on my return; but I had placed hand-glasses over one or two plants and left them in the ground, throwing some straw over the glasses. These survived the winter, were very early in bloom, and were in every way stronger and better plants than those bought and bedded out in May. Again, I found that newly-planted tea-roses improved wonderfully by being covered with a glass early in spring, taking care to raise the glass on three bricks placed as supports round the plant; this allowed a free current of air.—[H. C. Malden.

VARIETIES.

MRS. SARTORIS is not coming to the United States this winter.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL ornaments are all the rage just now, but still a good big handkerchief is the thing for this weather.

A YOUNG man near Niles, Mich., thought to make his powder fine by grinding it in a coffee-mill. The new kitchen is well under way.

A DETROIT woman could think of but twenty-nine different ingredients to put into a mince pie, and she wept at the idea of losing her powers of memory.

CAPOUL, the tenor, published a card in the Paris papers on Saturday, delicately denying the report that he was engaged to marry Miss Sophie Heiloron, the soprano.

AN immence ledge of isinglass has been found in the mountains near Snake river, Idaho. It is thirty feet wide, and one of the most valuable discoveries of the kind ever made.

THE newsboys who sell the evening papers have taken up a fascinating cry—"Ere's yer ancient literature. All about the' ruption in Paradise an the fall o' man."—[Rochester Chronicle.

IT took Sir Isaac Newton less than three years to thoroughly digest the principles of gravitation, while an Indiana farmer has spent eleven years trying to find out why a cow never kicks until the pail is two-thirds full.—[Free Press.

To girls who "walk with the guns." Ethel—Aren't you going to shoot to-day uncle? Uncle—Not if you are, my dear. When I was young the men shot the birds, and the women stayed at home to cook them.

A BROOKLYN scholar, aged fourteen years, embodied in a composition last week, the statement that "the idea of the devil first came out of Persia, but it didn't amount to much until after the discovery of America."

"To my Pastor" is what a New York lady wanted engraved on a costly china cup; but it came from the hands of the decorator "Tony Pastor." The comic vocalist is the possessor of the souvenir, but the lady didn't send it to him.

A TALKING-MATCH between two old maids, for $75 a side, come off in Boston last week. The winner ran up to 183 words per minute, and would have reached 200, it is believed, had she not unfortunately loosened four of her front teeth and split her palate.

A GENTLEMAN once called on the late Mr. Astor to solicit a donation for a charitable purpose. He gave $5. Why, Mr. Astor," said the solicitor, "now is it you give so little? Your son John Jacob gave us $100." Well," replied the old man, "He could afford it. He has a rich father and I haven't."

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM happening to be seated by the side of Coroner Connery, of New York, and feeling thirsty, said to that gentleman, "What will you drink?" A little claret, I resonded his friend. "Claret!" exclaimed Mr. Brougham, "Claret for a coroner! Why, there's no body in that!"

STANLEY has found out some very bad things about Sir Samuel Baker among the Africans. He says he will not mention what they are but in view of the recent escapade of the colonel, Sir Samuel's brother, we can imagine their nature. It is apparent now why Lady Baker always insists accompanying her husband on his travels in warm climates.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1875

CASTELAR is a lion in Paris, and Grant is a lyin' in Washington.

ILLINOIS' Beveridge is in the East. Grant's beverage is in St. Louis.

THERE are 46,121 pupils in the public schools of Chicago, under the care of 700 teachers.

THE World thinks that Grant's muse has the wings of a hen. But it has the appetite of a cormorant.

GRANT can console himself with the reflection that he is sure of having a Haven in the Presidential storm of next year.

SCHENCK is still Minister at the Court of St. James, and the nation stands disgraced, with no one to wipe out the stain.

LORD LORNE writes in rather a forlorn style, considering the fact that his mother-in-law is Queen of England, and stays at home with commendable presistency.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, will deliver the address on the 21st inst. before the students of the University of South Carolina, at Columbia. He ought to select "Political Honesty" for his subject.

WHEN they find hack-drivers wearing kid gloves in Cleveland they arrest them and impose fines upon them Between this mode of serving out justice and the enforcement of the "tramp ordinance," our sister city, expects to put through the winter in comparative comfort.

THE Springfield, (Missouri,) Register thinks that last Saturday was a good day for the Radicals, and says that nothing of importance transpired in the Republican party on Saturday. So far as we can hear, nobody was sent to the penitentiary for stealing government money, and no new defalcations were reported.

THE Commercial keeps very quiet about constitutional provisions for common schools, since we proved that it opposed such a provision in Pennsylvania; and what is still more, the Commercial don't dare to deny that our assertion was in every way true. It knows that if it had had its will, the provision for common schools and non-sectarian diversion of the school funds would have been defeated in this State.

WE will try and relieve the troubled soul of the Commercial, by again saying that if the Centennial Managers want to receive a black eye in Congress, they will send a lot of Ring Pilgrims over to Washington to lobby the $1,500,000 appropriation. Congress will do but little for Ring thieves who register and vote enough Poll Parrots and saloon signs to carry a State election. The less the Centennial Managers have to do with these Ring Pilgrims the better it will be for the appropriation asked for.

THE bill originally introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sumner for the payment of the French spoliation claims is still pending in that body. The story that Mr. Causten had bought up the claims, to speculate on them, is shown to be without foundation, as there are no assignments, and the powers of attorney are mostly from original claimants, long since dead, and dated half a century ago. Of course all of these powers of attorney died with Mr. Causten, and new ones will have to be given by the heirs of the original claimants, who are estimated to be less than 5,000, as they are the descendants of the owners of 1,700 vessels seized by the French and confiscated between 1793 and 1800. The executors of Mr. Causten, with the view of keeping these valuable archives intact for the benefit of the Government and the claimants, should a Commission be appointed to adjudicate them, have transferred them to Messrs. J. T. Pickett, and J. T. Stewart, attorneys, who have consented to take charge of them for that purpose.

THE more sagacious of the Radical leaders begin to cry "halt" to President Grant. The Tribune's Washington correspondent says that his Radical plan for resumption terrifies the Republicans, who have been trying to ride two horses, and have tried to invent schemes for getting specie without contracting the greenbacks. There is nothing novel about the plan, although it appears exceedingly vigorous, in contrast with the many half-hearted, milk-and-water schemes of the past few years. The retirement of a certain quantity of greenbacks each month was begun by Secretary McCulloch. The proposition to make greenbacks convertible into long bonds was made by Senator Sherman years ago. He placed the rate of interest at 5 per cent, while the President suggests 3 65 per cent, and the hoarding of gold has been tried more than once. It is the bundling of these three propositions together, and throwing them at the heads of a Congress, that is so startling a performance. The Radical leaders will no doubt find out the impossibility of riding two financial horses ere long, but in the meantime their fantastic acts have well-nigh ruined the people. Dr. Grant's proposed remedy will only aggravate the disorder.

IS IT WORTH SAVING?

We have heard the question mooted: is a Democratic government worth saving? The argument in the negative is that there is more corruption under such a form of government than under any other, even though it be a despotism; and that the most ignorant and the poorest among the people control the election; and that this class is easily manipulated and controlled to vote for the mercenary and vile among politicians; and that therefore we have the worst possible government. It cannot be denied that there is much truth and some force in this showing; nevertheless we believe that the majority of our voters are governed by reason, and that when this is properly appealed to the result will be seen in the selection of better men for public office, and in the enactment and enforcement of better laws. It is probably the case that nearly all of our citizens, male and female, who make the tour of Europe and see parts of Asia and Africa, acquire certain predelictions for the different forms of government which come under their notice; some preferring one, some another. As a rule they leave home with an ample provision of money, and go where they may, they find plenty of friends—as long as the money holds out. Most of them return to their homes with less money than they took with them, their trunks filled with foreign nicknacks, and their heads turned with the novelties and wonders which, like panoramic views, have passed before them. They have seen the sunny side of all the governments through which they have traveled, and enjoyed all the luxuries which wealth could purchase, and on their return their own plain Republican government appears tame and insignificant; and when election time comes round, they hold themselves aloof, recall the splendors of the courts to which they have had access, and look on, at a distance and with European disgust, upon the assembled "riff-raff" of their own countrymen. The real inward, every day working of those governments they may have seen little or nothing of, and possibly not much more of the same even at home; and yet the writings and remarks of American tourists are quoted to show how inferior is our own homely government when compared with the monarchies and empires of the lands whence our forefathers came, seeking a land of liberty. Not only that, but of late years, especially since the direful rule of American Radicalism, our grand dignitaries—elected by the people to do homely work, have been prone to ape the magnificence of foreign courts, and to set themselves above the people, and all this with money filched from the people's own pockets. American Senators, forsooth, must be millionaires, must have their grand Washington residences; must have big government salaries; must have splendid costly receptions; while the President and his Cabinet officers scarcely know how to raise funds enough—without robbing the people, to vie in style with the millionaire Senators and Representatives. And this is called Republican government. We say that is not Republican government. It is Radical government. A government never contemplated by our forefathers, and a government which must not be sanctioned by their sons. We have been rapidly drifting away from a proper Republican government and relapsing into a caricature of the worst form of military monarchial government; abounding in the evils, and possessing not a spark of the good which belongs to the old monarchies. There is real propriety in asking "is such a form of government worth saving?" Our answer would be that it is not; but that is not Democratic government; it is the farthest possible removed from it. The Democratic government inaugurated by our ancestors through vast sacrifices of blood and treasure against the tyranny of British despots, is another thing. That it has been perverted, overslaughed, and revolutionized by the petty tyrant and his petty advisers who now rule in Washington, is only too true; but this, instead of being a reason for traducing and undervaluing proper free government, should incite our people to herculean efforts to bring back that freedom which has been taken away, and to restore our country to its normal condition. Such a Democratic government as we once enjoyed is worth having again. Originally it was esteemed to be worth thousands of the lives of our best citizens, and millions of money. For it patriots like Washington, Lafayette, Lee, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson and their compatriots devoted their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, and handed it down untarnished to us, their children, to be preserved. Have we preserved it? No; we have shamefully neglected the rich heritage bequeathed to us and by our supineness and neglect suffered it to fall under the power of men who are worse than those who voted against America in the English Parliament, to sustain the tyrany of George the Third. Names are nothing, it is acts with which we have to do; and if we tamely submit to oppressions introduced and sustained under the garb of Radical Republicanism, we might indeed just as well return under the rule of the British lion at once. He might possibly show some magnanimity—a sentiment which the breast of Grant cannot harbor. Democratic government is worth saving, and to save it, the present Radical dynasty must be utterly repudiated. All the Democratic errors of the past, or of the future cannot by any possibility equal the atrocities which have already been enacted by the present Administration, covered with the foul mantle of Radicalism.

If it be true that bad men will, if they can, control the ignorant and the poor to do evil, and to elect bad men to office, that is not an argument against free government. The remedy is with the better class who are in the majority in our country, who should attend to these things at the proper time; at the primary meetings; at the polls; and at all times to be on the alert to teach the ignorant better. Extravagance, display, waste of public funds, unnecessary offices, high salaries for small services, public peculation, selling offices, bribery, stealing, perjury; which have become the order of the day under Radical Grant government, as a form of government may not be worth saving; but an economical, honest, plain, straightforward Democratic government, such as our people are entitled to as a birthright, is worth having. No other government on earth will do just as well as that; and for that we must contend till it be secured.

TOO ZEALOUS.

It would appear that ex-Senator Henderson, of Missouri, has been too zealous in his prosecution of the St. Louis Whisky Ring cases, and he will be relieved from any further duty in that direction, if, indeed he has not already been retired, for pushing the conspirators to the wall and daring to tell the plain unvarnished truth.

A Washington special dispatch to a contemporary, referring to this matter, says that some extracts from the closing speech of ex-Senator Henderson, counsel, for the Government in the Avery trial, have been sent to the President and the Attorney General. These extracts not only denounce the Whisky Ring and General Babcock's alleged connection with the Ring, but the language used in them is personally disrespectful to the President. The President does not think it necessary to take any notice of these extracts, but the Attorney General, under whose direction Mr. Henderson was employed to assist the prosecution, is of the opinion that if Mr. Henderson did use such language it is not proper for him to continue in his present relations toward the Government. Accordingly he sent a dispatch to Mr. Henderson, directing his attention to the report of his remarks and informing him that if he used such language he would please consider that his services were no longer required by the Government. Mr. Henderson telegraphed back that the language attributed to him had not been used in his speech, and that he would forward by mail a correct copy of his remarks. The Attorney General thereupon directed that Mr. Henderson continue to act for the Government until further notice, and the matter will rest until the copy sent by Mr. Henderson is read. Below will be found some of the allusions reported to have been made to the President: "What right has the President to interfere with Commissioner Douglass in the proper discharge of his duties? Now, why did Douglas bend the supple hinges of the knees and permit any interference by the President? He (Douglas) was not bound to listen to dictation from the President, Babcock or any other officer."

But suppose that Gen Henderson had used precisely this language is that any reason why he should be driven out of the case at the very time when his language, is to be justified by the trial of General Babcock? Certainly not; and this action of President Grant under the thin disguise of the Attorney-General, indicates that he is afraid of the disclosures yet to be made. To remove Gen. Henderson from the case at this stage of the proceedings is for the President to confess that he dare not allow the revelations to be made which the Assistant-District-Attorney is capable of making, and it will look very much to the general observer like an attempt to shield Babcock by putting a less vigorous and determined prosecuting officer in Henderson's place. The removal of Henderson will reflect anything but credit upon President Grant.

DEATH OF J. ROSS BROWNE.

The American public had well-nigh forgotten this gentlemen until the announcement of his death a few days ago, which occurred at Oakland, near San Francisco, on the morning of the 8th of December. Mr. Brown was both an author and a traveler and was born in Ireland in 1817. While he was a child his father came to this country, and settled in Kentucky. Having learned stenography, young Browne went to Washington in his 18th year, and for two or three years was employed as a reporter in the Senate. He then resolved to travel, and embarked on board a whaling ship. Returning from this voyage, he published "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, with Notes of a Residence on the Island of Zanzibar." He now became private secretary to the late Hon. R. J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury. In 1849 he went to California with a commission from the Government, and was employed to report the debates and proceedings of the Convention for framing a State Constitution. Returning to Washington, he remained there until 1851, when he went to Europe as a newspaper correspondent. He traveled through Italy, and thence through Palestine, of which he gave an account in his "Yusef," published in 1853. On his return, he re-entered the Government service as inspector of Custom-houses on the Northern frontier and the Pacific coast, and wrote many magazine articles, some of which have been collected into a volume entitled, "Adventures in the Apache Country."

In 1861 Mr. Browne again went to Europe, partly for the education of his children. Leaving his family in Germany, he made journeys in Algeria, Iceland, Poland, and Russia. Accounts of some of these excursions were published in volumes entitled "The Land of Thor" and "An American Family in Germany." These works were illustrated by sketches, mainly of a humorous character, from drawings by the author. Returning home he was deputed by Government to report upon the mineral resources of the region west of the Rocky Mountains. His final report, "Resources of the Pacific Slope," was published in 1869. In 1868 Mr. Browne was appointed by President Johnson Minister to China. His diplomatic duties proved of minor importance, and in 1870 he was recalled to give place to a Minister more in accord with President Grant. Since his return Mr. Browne had resided in comparative retirement near San Francisco.

He was an entertaining as well as a forcible and descriptive writer, and aside from a little pardonable egotism, his writings take a high rank in the current literature of the century.

WAS IT WELL CONSIDERED?—WHAT DOES IT AMOUNT TO?

The country and the world have now before them the self-nomination of Ulysses S. Grant, present President of the United States, as a candidate for a Third Term of the Presidency, seeing that he was anxious to continue in this office, and that no body of his fellow citizens, either in public or private life, had invited him to be a candidate for a Third Term, it is obvious that he had no other recourse. He was obliged to nominate himself—or, go without a nomination; a thing by no means to be thought of, by him.

True it is, that this is a new proceeding in the history of American Government—at least in North America; but that is no reason, or not of itself a sufficient reason, for condemning it, if the thing is good. What is a man to do when his political friends will not take him up, but to take himself up! The indelicacy of the course, considered apart from political tactics, will not be regarded as very heinous by many who look forward hopefully to continuing in fat offices, in case Grant continues himself in power. Others less directly interested pecuniarily, may be inclined to view his course as very low, and even downright vulgar; but the self nominator must have made up his mind to pay no attention to such old fogy ideas. The self nomination has been made with considerable deliberation, and yet it is a fair question—"Was it well considered?" It is not merely a simple nomination for the candidacy, but it is accompanied with the political programme upon which the self-nominated expects to carry votes enough to elect him. Certainly the temptation for this nomination, to a superficial observer like Grant, was very strong. The Republican party, of which he is the nominal head is shattered, and Grant knows it. He thinks, and perhaps truly, that but for his name it would have been beaten at the last Presidential election; and that his name can again save him, if not the party—about which he cares less than little, and retain him and his co-partners in spoils in positions where they can get the most good out of the tax-payers. Grant, having long since arrived at the acme of political wisdom—that all is fair in politics, now thinks and acts accordingly; and, according to the elevated moral standard of Radicalism, Grant is right.

For the present we may pass by the bare-facedness of the action of General Grant in issuing pronunciamentos indicating that he is the only individual to whom the voters of the Union should look as their next President. Let that go, for whatever it may be worth. Let us look at the method of which he proposes to himself to secure a majority of the votes of the people of the United States.

Does he ask us to turn to his past record as a statesman in the Presidential office? Does he ask us to consider his numerous appointments of unfit and dishonest men to high offices? Does he call upon the people to study his course toward our fellow citizens of the South? Does he lay claim to the suffrages of honest voters on the ground of his own notorious salary grasping? Does he tell us that he hates Rings, and loves only the general welfare? Does he say that he is opposed to appointing relatives to public offices, where they can become rich in double quick-time—off of the people? Does he dwell upon his raising his own precious son Frederick, just squeezed through West Point, over the heads of meritorious officers, old enough to be his father? Does he say that he will not dismiss any rogue while he is under fire, or until he cannot help it? Does he mention any statesmanlike recommendation that he has ever made during the seven years he has been taking his ease in Washington and at Long Branch?

We see nothing of these and many other matters of general public interest in his programme; we are therefore constrained to entertain some doubt as to whether his self-nomination was well considered—under all the circumstance; whether it would not have been better, or at least more graceful, to have had the nomination spring from more spontaneous action of the people? The contrast been the enthusiasm—which marked the return of the successful general, and the apathy which now hangs like a pall over the Presidential failure, is very marked, and cannot be overlooked by any one who has even ordinary common discernment.

The programme offered by Grant to the consideration of the voters of the United States, were it not for possible public mischief that may be engendered by it, would be absolutely insignificant; utterly unworthy of serious consideration. What is it? He asks the voters to get up a religious crusade—to range themselves on two sides in a national religious quarrel; one side of which is to vote for him—General Ulysses S. Grant, perpetual President, and the other side to vote for somebody else; and certain members of an influential church, with which he is himself associated, have already patted him on the back, and said "go ahead." Ulysses. Now we venture the remark, that this was not well considered on the part of General Grant. As a religious man he is unknown, at least undistinguished. His best friends have not laid claims to his possession of any very decided religious feeling. Hence it looks very much as if it were a mere political trick, and nothing else whatever. A scheme such as might emanate from any petty demagogue and devoid of any of the characteristics of true statesmanship.

The people of the United States are not like the people of the little South American republics, swayed hither and thither by straws. They are very far in advance of these entirely uneducated masses; and there is nothing in our American Constitution more distinctly pronounced than absolute religious freedom, and the permanent separation of Church and State. We believe it to be an impossibility for any party to make a successful campaign founded on the principle of arraying one portion of the people against another portion, on religious grounds. If we are correct in this view, then the suggestion of Grant was surely not well considered.

What does it amount to? The intention of Grant is palpable enough. It is to array on one side all Protestant religionists, and on the other side all Catholic religionists. To make them religious enemies. For what purpose? To what end? For the purpose of electing Ulysses S. Grant to a Third Term. Now there are two great political parties in our country; but they are not religious partizans, and cannot be made so, in the shape hoped for by Grant. In no single denomination are all men of one political faith; and the sensible voters of all religious denominations will naturally regard the introduction of a religious element into a Presidential campaign, as pure mischief—boding no good to the country. Grant would have died easier, as a politician without this blunder. We are inclined to think that he will soon stand more alone that he does now in his foolishness.

ONE of the things that Grant recommends in his message is to—

Declare church and State forever separate and distinct, but each to be free within their proper spheres, and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

If he will take the trouble to read the Constitution, he will find that it already declares that Church and State shall be separate. As for taxing church property, that is purely a matter of local legislation with which the General Government has no more to do than the taxing of horses, municipal bonds or any other species of property. Suppose that a State chooses to except any kind of property from taxation, what possible difference can it make to the people of any other State. The recommendation is not only without any kind of foundation, but is made for the sole purpose of stirring up a religious agitation, and dragging matters of State and local polity into the Presidential canvass. But two things would prompt a President of the United States to go into such an agitation; imbecility or knavish demagoguery. Grant can decide for himself in which catalogue he stands.

WHILE thousands of unconvicted criminals, who committed as heinous offenses as Tweed, hold their heads high and strut before the people, displaying their ill-gotten booty, and none to molest and make them afraid, why should he be selected as the only victim, and made a martyr of? True he was a thief; but no worse than others as yet untouched by the officers of justice, and not likely to be. He made use of his opportunity to rob the city of New York for a series of years, and made the most of his opportunity, but there are thousands who have robbed the nation, and go unwhipped of justice, and have not been called to account. Such partiality only makes popular sympathy for this great criminal; and now that he has escaped people begin to say that it was well enough.

SUCH modifications of the internal revenue laws should be made as to leave less discretion to the heads of departments: to prevent extortion on the part of understrappers—detectives (so called)—by the present Congress, as would relieve business men of the continued fear of blackmailers. Let there be positive and plain enactments of positive law, and less indefinite powers conferred on mere Secretaries, to work their sweet will by mere orders, regulations and rules engendered in their weak heads, by prejudice or passion or whim. Business men demand that they know what the law is, and that they be not subjected to the mere caprice of a Secretary. A reform in this respect is imperatively demanded. Let Congress see to it.

FIRST—That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. Second—No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State Nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community.—President Grant.

Now will President Grant, or any of his friends, name the State in the Union that does not already provide by constitutional enactment for a free common school education for every child within its limits, and does not provide that the school funds shall not be diverted for sectarian purposes? Not a State has made or amended its Constitution for the past fifteen years that has not fully met these requirements, and Grant's recommendations are based upon a lie knowingly uttered—coined and given currency for a base purpose—and are a direct and gratuitous insult to the intelligence of the people. We insist that the State that does not provide for free schools and exempt the school funds from sectarian diversion, by constitutional provision, shall be pointed out, and the House should demand this at the hands of the Third Term demagogue without delay. The new Constitutions recently adopted in Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Missouri, Alabama, and the one recently framed in Texas, all provide for common schools and non-sectarian interference, and the Radical party, in this State, under Russell Errett, as Chairman of the State Ring Committee, and in the other States as a party organization, used every exertion to defeat their ratification. The Presidential falsifier and demagogue must now come forward and show that there are any grounds for his contemptible insult to American intelligence, and for giving currency in a message to the base and infamous lie that the people of this country are not in favor of free popular education, but must be compelled to it by constitutional mandates.

IF there be one thing more certain than another, it undoubtedly is that the American people are ready to stand for free public schools and the total disseverance of Church and State. THE POST, however, denounces the President's recommendation of a constitutional amendment to place these vital issues beyond the pale of controversy, as "an idiotic idea." Of course the line must be drawn somewhere. THE POST draws it on the side of Vaticanism.—Commercial.

This is the sort of twaddle that Mr. Russell Errett calls argument. Still, if that shining light of the Ring will turn to the files of his own paper for November and December 1873, he will find that over his own name as Chairman of the Ring State Committee of Pennsylvania, he called upon the people to vote against a constitutional provision that provided for the maintenance of a common school system, and forever prohibited a sectarian diversion of the school fund, while THE POST successfully advocated its adoption. It is very appropriate that Mr. Errett having been the open foe of the common schools just three years ago, should now coin a falsehood like the above and give it currency. Whenever the General Government begins to interfere in our school system, or other purely local affairs, its doom is sealed; it will go to destruction. Hence if Grant's idea is not idiotic it is worse that idiotic.

WHEN Grant said in his message, "First—that the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. Second—No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community," if his words had any meaning at all, they meant that the Constitutions of the different States did not already contain such provisions. This he could not but know was an absolute falsehood, manufactured for the express purpose of stirring up strife over a question that has no existence, and turning the public attention from the crimes of his party leaders and shielding the Babcocks, the Kings, the Shepherds, and such men, including nearly all the leaders of the Radical party, from exposure and punishment for their crimes that threaten to destroy public honesty and Republican government alike. His language is the language of a demagogue who knows that the penitentary is gaping for his most intimate associates, and who knows that their only hope for escape is to blind the public by appealing to the bitterest of human prejudices. such language will do for argument in the mouth of the gutter politician, but coming from the President of the United States, in the face of all the surrounding circumstances, is a species of criminal demagoguery that should put honest men of all parties on their guard.

THE RINGS' PROTECTOR.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Like the Whisky Ring, the Indian Ring, the Navy Ring, the Straw-bid Ring, the Military Ring, and other corrupt combinations, the Washington Ring was upheld by the President and his Administration, and to day Boss Shepherd is the head of the kitchen Cabinet. Babcock's direct complicity in these frauds was long ago known, but that fact in no way weakened his influence or impaired his standing, until the exposures at St. Louis of his connection with other villainy made it impolitic to shield him longer. Now that the House of Representative is organized, the time has come for turning this corruption inside out.

QUITE NOTICEABLE.

[Nashville American.]

It is a little noticeable when you come to think about it. Washington and Jackson, toward the close of their second terms, having been spoken of for re-election, each took occasion, in his last message previous to the election of a successor to declare an intention to retire at the close of the second term. President Grant, it is unnecessary to say, has omitted to do anything of this sort.

MINOR NOTES.

THE man whom Boss Grant now hates more than all others is Ben Bristow.

Is all Secor Robeson's naval bluster preparatory to Grant's Third Term religious war? Does he design to conquer the Pope with his Quaker-ship?

JOAQUIN MILLER'S "strange wier und, explained monotone," mentioned by a newspaper correspondent, is explained, probably, by saying that he talks through his nose.

"FATHER, bring Home Your Money Tonight," is the name of a new temperance song; but whether the money is to be in a solid or liquid form is not set down in the contract.

THE Hon. A. H. Stephens has been gaining quite rapidly recently, and unless an unfavorable change occurs in his health, he hopes to take his seat in Congress early in January.

"THAT means mischief for us," is what a prominent Republican Congressman said when he heard that Kerr was nominated for Speaker, and "mischief for us" mea s good for the country.

JUSTICE SWAYNE'S son will marry Justice Davis's daughter at Christmas time, but it is presumed that these second generation representative of the Supreme bench did their own courting.

GENERAL JOSEPH, R. HAWLEY, who assailed both Senators Eaton and English, would now like to have them assist in procuring the present $1,500,000 wanted from Congress for the Centennial.

THE State authorities of Louisiana have given notice that the January interest on the next consolidated bonds will be paid at New Orleans and New York without rebate on and after the 15th inst. There is nearly $600,000 in the treasury to the credit of the interest fund.

AT a meeting of the Schuylkill Coal Exchange yesterday, it was resolved to suspend production from December 18th to January 22nd. A gentleman who attended the meeting admitted that it had been decided to stop further production absolutely from January 22nd until about March 1st, or until navigation opens.

THE St. Louis Republican announced the visit of a gentleman from the cemetery, and the next morning, after sending a dozen or two type fiends to an untimely cemetery, it explained that the gentleman was simply from the country but no doubt he had been buried there long enough to to make his appearance quite re-spec-tre ble.

WHAT sized man is Babcock, large or small? This question is suggested by a remark made by Joyce on assuming his prison garb. The first striped suit made for him was a misfit, being several sizes too large. Joyce remarked lightly as he laid it aside: "It won't be wasted, you see. It'll just fit my old friend, who's bound to need one before long."

As it now looks we are to have a sort of Delano monotony in the Schenck business. The Emma Mine director has a very thick hide, and the Administration sticks closer than a brother to every man who disgraces the American name. Schenck will not be recalled before the Centennial opens, and the newspapers which were accused by the President of "trying to bully Delano out" may as well understand that their appeals for Schenck's removal will not be heeded.—Baltimore Gazette.

ANOTHER Smith in the Interior Department! Secretary Chandler hunted high and low for an Indian Commissioner, but had no success till he struck the Smith family. There were three Smiths engaged in the noble work of elevating the red man to the delights of civilization before this new member of the family was discovered. What would become of the Indians were there no Smiths! From the time of that little affair between Pocahontas and Captain John, the innumerable descendants of those two immortals have stood by each other like brothers.

CANADA has 4,706 post-offices and 38,087 miles of postal route. Last year the number of letters and post-cards carried was 39,358,500; newspapers, 29,000,000 registered letters, 1,562,900; free letters 1,432,200, and parcels, 102,800. The 70 money-order offices issued orders to the amount of $6,815,329. In the 226 posta savings banks there are 24,968 depositors with aggregate deposits of $3,204,965 These depositors also hold about $1,500,000 of Dominion stock, in which each de positor's funds are with his consent in vested whenever they exceed $1,000, hi rate of interest being so increased from to 5 per cent.

THE Regents of the University of the State of New York have completed the distribution of the income of the Literature Fund for the coming year. This amounts to $40,000, and it has been divided among 208 institutions, 105 of which are high schools, and 103 are private academies. The institution receiving the largest sum is the Albany High School which is allotted $1,683 53. Next in order come the Buffalo Central School, the Syracuse High School, and the Rochester Union School. These are the only institutions that receive over $1,000 each Besides this sum of $40,000 the Regent distribute $21,000 to academies for the instruction of teachers' classes, and for the purchase of apparatus.

AMONG the things which hundreds of people have noticed, and nobody has written about, is the fact that the American coat of arms is the same substantially as that of the Washington family. The cotemporary records are singularly silen in regard to this, but it was probably the design of those who adopted our nationa blazon to make it conform to the private escutcheon of the chief of the State, in case the revolutionary leader should be the founder of a dynasty. This was not a matter to talk about at that time, and reticence was easier then than in these times of omniscient journalism and indiscreet interviews. But what can escape the eye of genius? Martin Farquhar Tupper has somewhere seen our eagle and shield, and, wandering in Hampshire, has chanced upon a coat of arms of the Washingtons of Wessyngton, and has seen, as many have seen before him, that they were almost identical. But he alone has burst into blank verse about it, and newspapers in the interior are deriding him for his discovery.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

There was a time, yes, a fair old time,
When our hearts beat light thus their joy realizing;
When life flowed on in a tuneful rhyme,
Made sweeter by far with a hidden feeling.
In that year of years, in the spring-time weather,
We met, and we loved, and we sang together.
We met as friends in a happy band,
And time rolled over its golden sand.

We were young and our hearts knew not of care,
And Life with its woes was but a dreaming;
When the morn was brightest, and flowerets fair,
We launched our hopes on the waves a-gleaming.
Oh! that was the time of the sweet May weather,
And we were friends, that wild song beguiled,
Old Time, and he let us linger together,
Till the night came down in its darkness wild.

To-night we sit by the fire and muse,—
We two of all—on the many changes;
Is it best or no, that the flowerets lose
Their bloom so soon? That time estranges
The hearts that we loved, by death power cold?
That we miss their music, and search for it finding,
At length strange lutes! with this knowledge grow old,
As we gaze back again to the past with its binding?

There's a time, such one as this very even,
When the heart grows lonely, to realize
That life holds little that only Heaven,
Can give back the idols to our eyes.
Ah, me! that time of the sweet May weather,
When we met as friends in a happy band;
When we met, and sang, and loved together,
Whilst time rolled over its golden sand.

MINNIE J. OWEET.

GIGANTIC LAND SWINDLES.

TWELVE MILLIONS OF ACRES SOLD ON FORGED DEEDS—THE SWINDLERS OPERATING IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS—LANDAGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES—THE CONSPIRATORS INDICTED.

[St. Louis Times.]

It is claimed that the existence of a heavy Land Ring was brought to light recently by the investigations of the Grand Jury of Shannon county, this State. That body on Saturday last returned indictments against three parties, two of them residents of this city, charging them with complicity in certain alleged swindling operations extending over a period of years, by which various parties have been defrauded out of a millions of dollars.

The indictments are against Dr. Thomas K. Harmon, David S. Bigham, and James M. Lawton. The last named gentleman claims to be an English subject, with his residence at Manchester, England; but he spends considerable time in this city, and is expected here in a short time on his return from a visit to England.

Capiases on the indictments mentioned were received by Sheriff Thomas yesterday, but he refused to arrest Harmon and Bigham on the ground that the county marshal was the proper party to make the arrests. The capiases were therefore returned to Shannon county to be made out and sent back directed to the county marshal.

The parties, named in connection with others, as appears from testimony adduced before the Shannon county Grand Jury, it is charged, formed a Ring some five years ago for the systematic forging of deeds to lands in Northern Arkansas and Southeast Missouri. The Ring in addition to the parties interested here, is said to have agencies established in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, and Manchester, England. Some of the agencies it is alleged, have done an excellent business, and it is estimated that the Ring has forged and disposed of deeds to at least 12,000,000 acres of land, worth some twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars.

THE LANDS SELECTED.

It is a well-known fact that the greater part of the land in the territory to which the operations of the Ring have been confined is owned by non-residents, who pay little or no attention to their claims, and frequently neglect to pay the taxes due on the same for years, and much of it is yearly sold by reason of non-payment of taxes.

Another fact that greatly favored the operations of the Ring is, that the records of the counties of the territory around were very generally destroyed during the late civil war.

The modes of operations pursued by the Ring seems to have been to get possession of the yearly delinquent tax list of these counties. From these lists was obtained information concerning the land upon which taxes were not paid, and it was deemed quite safe to conclude that the parties owning the land were not watchful of their interests. Forged deeds were made to such lands, showing titles through several fictitious parties. The deeds were ingeniously drawn, having the proper acknowledgment taken in due form before David S. Bigham, notary public for St. Louis county. The deeds were also properly recorded in the counties where the land lies, and have the appearance of being genuine in every respect. Whenever parties desired abstracts of titles they obtained them in due form, showing the claim of title running back through successive parties to the Government. In some cases deeds were forged to lands occupied, but as a rule the Ring confined its operations to the lands of non-residents, which were not occupied. No suspicion attaches to the recorders of the counties making out the abstracts of titles, as they have simply followed the records as they appear in making out the change of title.

VICTIMS IN ENGLAND.

The forged deeds have been sold all over the country; many of them are held in St. Louis. Lawton has operated principally in England. He is said to be a sharp operator, and has victimized his countrymen out of many thousands of dollars. One of his favorite plans was to form colonies to settle in certain localities in Missouri, where he represented he owned immense tracts of land. He would sell off as far as possible, reserving for himself a large tract in the proposed settlement. After completing his sales, and just prior to the time set for the colony to depart for their new homes, Mr. Lawton would find some pretences for abandoning the scheme.

Numbers of these deeds have been exchanged for property in other States, the latter being sold for cash at sums below the real value. The deeds generally call for quarter and half sections, with the consideration $750 and 1,500.

Another mode resorted to in disposing of the deeds was to leave the name of the grantee blank, and borrow on them with the understanding that if it was not repaid in a specified time the lender should have the right to fill the blank with his name. As the deed called for land, the consideration for which was mentioned in the deed to be two or three times greater than the sum desired as a loan, it is easy to see that considerable money could be realized in this way.

The operations of the Ring have been suspected for some time, but the indictments mentioned are the first that have been returned against any of the suspected parties.

FORMER ARRESTS

In August last Harmon and Lawton were arrested in Shannon county on these frauds. They were found guilty before a justice of the Peace at their preliminary examination, and sent to jail. They were transferred to the jail in Dent county, as that of Shannon county was not deemed a secure structure, where they succeeded in effecting their release on a writ of habeas corpus. At the time of the arrest of the parties forty-seven forged deeds; calling for nearly fifteen thousand acres of land, were found in their possession.

The people living in the section of country in which the Ring operated are aroused and determined to bring the guilty parties to justice, and no efforts will be spared to effect their conviction.

Mr. Harmon, it will be recollected, is the man who recently swore out an affidavit in the Court of Criminal Correction, charging Messrs. Gumersell & Lipman, prominent Fourth street merchants, with inflating the currency. The case is to come up for a hearing on the 17th instant. Messrs. Gumersell & Lipman claim that their alleged currency consists simply of demand notes that are issued to their employees at the Junction mills, in Shannon county, taken up at the supply stores and then cancelled, never to be reissued again. The defendants were it is understood, interfering somewhat with the successful operation of the Ring, hence the suit against them.

SOCIETY IN VENICE.

PECULIARITIES OF ITALIAN LIFE AMONG THE BETTER CLASSES.

[Charles Dudley Warner in the Hartford Courant.

The most interesting object in the world, is man, or rather woman, and that we care most to have or to read of, is society. I do not mean now that "society" which half the world would give everything it possesses, including self-respect, to "get into," but I use the word in a broader sense. It seems to me that the social life which we know in America does not exist in Italy. The visiting, the entertainments, the reunions scarcely are known here, in the sense I mean.

The Italians are economical, in the first place. It is cheaper to visit friends and acquaintances at the cafes, where each pays for his cup, than it is to have them at dinner. Then, they are of old in the habit of frequenting public places, and, I suppose, that the jealousy with which women were guarded in the past prevented any freedom in social life. There were only two classes of people, the high and the low, in many cities. This was true of Rome, which till recently never had a middle class.

The society in the high class was stiff, formal, stately, dull, limited almost to ceremonious visits and to occasional costly receptions and balls. Nothing could be more dull, not even the society of the old French regime in the St. Germain. And in some places it was as virtuous as it was dull. The society noble in Rome to-day, one hears, is virtuous to primness and severity. The ladies are models of propriety and do beautiful embroidery. They never read. Goodness and piety are the fashion in high circles, thanks to the sweet morality of the present pope; and I fancy that the nobles would be virtuous at any price, just to be in opposition to the present court society.

I never heard that the high society in Venice was accused of virtue, in a degree to be repulsive. Different notions from ours about marriage pertain here. Unions have always been made for convenience, and it is no news that Italian marriages are rarely congenial. The natural consequences are lovers and scandal on both sides. If there was a sincere love between a married lady and her lover, the Italians would understand the alliance. I would defend it; but I suppose, even in this day it might be matter of general gossip that a lady had her lover, and she would not lose caste. No doubt Venetian upper society is purer now than it ever has been before, but I suspect it is dull and decayed. It is small also. There are very few noble families who have much left expect their nobility, and there are no means for the old ostentation.

So far as I know, the only society here is that of the nobility. It alone has any form and tone, or would be recognized as society. It is not exclusive like the Roman patrician clique, for I believe foreigners are admitted to it. Its vitality is displayed by a punctilious exchange of formal visits and of cards, and by weekly receptions at certain houses, and by a few grand balls in the season. The Venetians you know turn night into day. I think all classes are night-birds more or less. The theatres and concerts never begin till 9 o'clock in the evening, and are not out till 12; and of course, supper (at the restaurant) won't be over before 1 or 2 o'clock.

If you are invited to a regular weekly reception, and go at 11, you will find no one there except the hostess. Guests will begin to arrive at 11:30; most, however, do not come until 12, and tea will be served between 1 and 2. If it is a ball, you must not go before 12. The German will begin at 2 and end perhaps when the bronze figures on the clock tower in the Piazza are striking 7, and the pigeons of St. Mark are beginning to look for early corn. The advantage of this is twofold. In the first place you can go to bed (and if you are not a very robust woman you will do so) early in the evening, get up at midnight and dress and go to the ball and be in a refreshed condition to enjoy it. In the second place, you can sleep all the next day, and as you have nothing whatever to do, in the garish daylight, this is a gain. The day is disposed of. By midnight you may feel like going down to Florian's for a cup of coffee and a chat with friends. For three hundred years it has not been closed; two sets of waiters keep its doors always ajar, its lamps trimmed and burning, and coffee hot. There are one or two ladies of very high rank and advanced years, who have a habit of going to Florian's, I am told, after midnight.

A SHREWD FARMER.

Here is a letter that will amuse the chicks who have been prying into cows' mouths of late, though I hope they will not admire the cute farmer too much. There are some kinds of shrewdness which Jack doosn't by any means hold up as good examples:

DEAR JACK:

Your item concerning "cows' Upper Teeth" reminds me of one incident which occurred in an adjoining town.

A city gentleman who had just purchased a farm in the country wished to buy some cattle with which to stock it. He therefore attended an auction where cows were to be sold. One of them, a remarkable fine animal, soon attracted his attention, and he bought her at a fair price. He was examining his purchase, when a farmer, who unfortunately had arrived too late to buy the cow himself as he had intended, drove up and thus accosted him:

"I say, friend, did you bid off that cow?"

"I did," was the reply.

"Well, did you know that she had no front teeth in the upper jaw?"

"No," replied the gentleman indignantly, "Is that so?"

"You can see for yourself."

The gentleman examined the mouth of the cow, and finding no upper teeth, immediately went to the auctioneer and requested him to sell the cow again.

"What's the trouble?" asked the auctioneer.

"She hasn't any upper front teeth," was the reply.

"Very well," replied the auctioneer with a smile, "I'll put her up once more."

He did so, and the shrewd farmer who had given the information to the city gentleman bid her off at the same price.—[St. Nicholas for December.

WINE AND WATER.

[Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

A story is told of two well-known merchants of this city, one of whom has quite a reputation as a connoisseur in matters of taste. Dining at the other's table, the latter was particularly requested to taste of a very choice wine which the host sent him, and give his opinion. The man of taste sipped from his glass, set it down, and resumed conversation with his next neighbor at the board. The host, observing this, took the first opportunity of challenging his guest for an opinion, with a sly look at some friends as if he was bound to show how fallacious were judgments in wine tasting.

"Say, my dear Beeswing, you don't tell me what you think of the wine I sent you."

Beeswing looked at the glass without raising it, and quietly said, "No."

"Well, now," said the host, "I wish you would really give me your honest opinion of that wine, Beeswing."

"Excuse me," said the other, deprecatingly, "I'd rather not."

By this time the attention of the whole table was directed to the dialogue. "But I insist," urged the host; "for you have such a reputation for taste I want your opinion now, and on this wine."

"It will hardly be courteous," said Beeswing, "to give an honest opinion of the wine while partaking of the hospitalities of the host."

"Certainly it will; out with it, Beeswing; we are all friends here. Splendid article—eh?"

"The wine may be good, but it is watered."

"What," said the host, reddening to the roots of his hair at this unexpected reply. "Watered? You're mistaken; taste it again."

"Yes, watered," said Beeswing, taking another sip and setting his glass down on the table.

"Well, now, look here, Beeswing, my boy, for once in your life you are mistaken, for my father bought two casks of that wine abroad; it came home in the same ship with him; it was unloaded opposite his warehouse on India Wharf under his eye; and hoisted up into a loft over his own counting room, where after a few months' ripening he had a man come and bottle it under his own supervison; he then sent it up to his own cellar, which since his decease has come into my possession, and his wax seal on the bottle is that which is broken to-night. So acknowledge, my dear Beeswing, that you are mistaken about it being watered wine."

"Can't acknowledge anything of the kind," said the obstinate Beeswing, "for I remember your father's importation of that wine very well. Charles Van Blanc, John Magnum, and myself were your father's clerks at that time, and we had a good many surreptitious drinks out of those casks while the liquor was 'ripening in the loft, and always took care whenever we drew out any to turn back the same quantity of water, so that the measure might not fall short. You see I recognize an old acquaintance, if he is in reduced circumstances."

A MAMMOTH TREE FOR DELAWARE

Some fifty years ago there lived and grew in the vicinity of Milford, state of Delaware, a tree believed to be the largest on that part of the continent. It stood about two miles from the Delaware Bay, yet its massive trunk and towering boughs served as a landmark for the sailor nearly from Bombay Hook to Cape Henlopen. Its species was that of the wild or yellow poplar, and it was located in Slaughter Neck, a few hundred yards north of Slaughter Branch, on a farm then owned by Lawrence Riley, Esq., now owned by the heirs of Henry R. Draper, deceased. It was frequently visited by persons from a distance, and many were the ropes and rules that glided around its surface, which counted over fifty feet in circumference, six feet above its base. Its trunk was perfectly smooth and round, without any protuberances for at least fifty feet, where it put forth a large limb in a diagonal position extending to the south. Its trunk soared far above, bearing several smaller limbs. During the great September storm in 1821, this huge limb fell to the earth, and was found to measure six feet in diameter. A few years later this tree was struck by lightning, and became very dry and corklike, and about the winter of 1830 some one set fire to it, and after burning for several weeks, left only a charred spur as a monument to mark the spot where this king had probably stood for a thousand years.

"MADAM," he said, "you see before you a blighted fellow creature! I aint a tramp, marm, I aint! I have had my little store of wealth laid away for these rainy days, but, ah! marm, a relative and speculation brought me to this sad state in which you see me! I was long on railroad stock, marm, and—eh? Wood? Me? Me saw that wood? Madam, I feel you cannot realize my situation.—[Boston Globe.

A FRAGMENT.

Sitting where the mellow moonbeams
Cast their pale, translucent light
O'er the dark and restless waters
Of the lake, that Summer-night;

Watching how the waves coquetted
With that flickering line of gold,—
Now retiring, shyly modest,—
Now advancing, reckless, bold;

Till the light breeze, perfume-freighted,
Jealous of the moonbeams' grace,
Wisely blew a cloud of darkness
O'er each dimpled, blushing face.

Then the lonely waves glanced upward;
But no gleam of those they sought
Was reflected in their blue depths,
And we looked and sadly thought

How, like loving hearts once severed,
Each receding, restless wave
Darker grew, as if bemoaning
The sad love that never stays.

Other waves might toy as gently
With the flickering moonbeams' light;
But, like us, the first were parted
Forever, perhaps, on that night.

ENNA.

GEORGE BELMORE.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE DECEASED ACTOR.

[From the New York Clipper.]

At the hotel of a gentleman with whom we both had business relations I was introduced to the late George Belmore. It was the Sunday following the opening week at Booth's theater, and even then could be seen upon his face and in every movement of his body the traces of that shadow which was steadily pursuing him and has since shrouded him from mortal sight. To an inquiry as to his health, the quaintly-spoken "I'm a little better, thank ye," sounded sad enough after one had looked into his haggard face. Our host, after some slight conversation, was called away, and I rose to accompany him, when Belmore's "ye ain't going to leave me alone, are ye?" "gave us pause." I readily agreed to forego my departure, if my presence would tend to banish the actor's dread enemy—loneliness. He told me that it was his greatest terror. After a jocular question as to whether I carried bowie-knives or other unlawful weapons, we were left alone. Our conversation, or rather his portion of it may be briefly epitomized.

He liked the country, and thought our theaters magnificent, but too large. "A man has to tear himself to pieces, sir, to be heard at Booth's." In his condition this was true, indeed. He had kindly remembrance of many of our American actors who had played in London, and some of whom he had greeted during his recent visit. John T. Raymond he had seen play Asa Trenchard in London, but did not think highly of the effort. His Col Sellers, however, which he saw at Union Square theater, he pronounced "cap-i-tal," and did not doubt that it would make "several thousand dollars" for the gifted comedian. Unquestionable the "Colonel's" bank account could already certify to the correctness of this prophecy. The Solon Shingle of John E. Owens, which he also witnessed in the British metropolis, pleased him greatly; but the character was hardly understood, he said, by the people there. His Caleb Plummer, in praise of which I spoke, had not satisfied him so well, but that might be accounted for by his next words: "Caleb's a pet part of me own, ye know." He expected great things from the version of "Nicholas Nickelby" which was being prepared for him here, but which hardly fulfilled anticipations, I believe.

He spoke of Jefferson with fervor as an artist and gentleman, but expressed the general desire on both sides of the Atlantic to see him play something besides "Rip Van Winkle." He had conceived a warm regard for Willie Edouin and wife, of the Lydia Thompson troupe, and spoke of a "Married Men's Club" of which himself and wife, in conjunction with the Edouins, Lionel Brough and others, were members, and not the least pleasant feature of which were weekly "teas" held at the residences of the different members—an arrangement undoubtedly, which many of our American ladies would be glad to make. He spoke of his support at Booth's as being satisfactory, especially, the Katie Rideout and Tom Meredith, though the former wore what he termed an "ungodly bonnet," nor could she be persuaded to doff this Pagan structure.

As a rule, Mr. Belmore was not popular with the people of the companies with whom he played, through a strict and sometimes irritating adherence to what seem trivial points at rehearsal, but which were really details that went to make up the perfect sum of the performance. "They don't like it because I tell them things that will help their parts," he said; "I suppose I ought to know best. I've played in 'The Flying Scud' once or twice, I believe. They go around moping behind the scenes, and call me an 'old granny,' and an old cuss.' That word 'cuss' I first heard your Artemus Ward use. Actors are alike all over the world. They get angry if you know more than they do. Well, I dare say I was the same myself when I was younger." He had the warmest regard for the Vokes Family—a regard that has been most truly and tenderly returned of late. Of Lydia Thompson he spoke as "the smartest little woman in the world, sir." On the question of morals in the profession he drew forcibly. "A man may fancy he can entangle himself in all kinds of disreputable ways, and still imagine that it doesn't affect his professional standing; but it does, sir. His sin is certain to find him out. In such matters, thank the Lord I have clean hands." He cherished the memory of his wife and family tenderly, and the letters from home never seemed to come fast enough for him. With a return of health, which he never ceased to hope for up to the last few days of his life, he anticipated a successful season, and had arranged his plans to have his family join him in this country. Poor gentleman—the faces of his loved ones have faded from his sight forever on earth. To those who believe in fatality, it might seem that the remarkably strenuous efforts which were made to detain him in England were the outcrying of his destiny against his unfortunate voyage, in which "he sought for glory and he found—a grave.

BRET HARTE'S STORY.

IDEAL COURTSHIP AT ONE-HORSE GULCH.

[In Mr. Harte's new serial story in Scribner's Monthly for December, the hero, Gabriel Conroy, gives to his little sister the following mendacious account of his visit to the Widow Markle's on business matrimonial:]

Olly had drawn a small box, her favorite seat, between her brother's legs, and rested the back of her head comfortably against his waistcoat. When Gabriel had lighted his pipe at the solitary candle, he gave one or two preliminary puffs, and then, taking his pipe from his mouth, said gently:

"Olly, it can't be done."

"What can't be done, Gabe?" queried the artful Olly, with a swift preconception of the answer, expanding her little mouth into a thoughtful smile.

"Thet thing. This yer marryin' o' Mrs. Markle," said Gabriel, with an assumption of easy, businesslike indifference.

"Why?" asked Olly.

"She wouldn't have me."

"What said Olly, facing swiftly around.

Gabriel evaded his sister's eyes, and, looking in the fire, repeated slowly, but with great firmness:

"No; not fur—fur—fur a gift!"

"She's a mean, stuck-up, horrid old thing!" said Olly fiercely. "I'd jest like to—why, thar ain't a man az kin compare with you, Gabe! Like her impudence!"

Gabriel waved his pipe in the air deprecatingly, yet with such an evident air of cheerful resignation that Olly faced upon him again suspiciously, and asked:

"What did she say?"

"She said," replied Cabe slowly, "thet her heart—was—given—to another. I think she struck into poetry, and said:

'My heart it is another's,
And it never can be thine.'

Thet is, I think so. I disremember her special remark, Olly; but you know women allers spout poetry at seech times. Ennyhow, that's about the way the thing panned out."

"Who was it?" said Olly suddenly.

"She didn't let on who," said Gabriel uneasily. "I didn't think it the square thing to inquire."

"Well," said Olly.

Gabriel looked down, still more embarrassed, and shifted his position. "Well," he repeated.

"What did you say? said Olly.

"Then?"

"No, afore. How did you do it, Gabe?" comfortably fixing her chin in her hands, and looking up in her brother's face.

"Oh, the usual way!" said Gabriel, with a motion of his pipe, to indicate vague and glittering generalities of courtship.

"But how? Gabe, tell me all about it."

"Well," said Gabriel, looking up at the roof, "women is bashful ez a general thing, and thar's about only one way ez a man can get at 'em, and that ez, by being kinder keerless and bold. Ye see, Olly, when I kem inter the house. I sorter just chuckled Sal under the chin—thet way, you know—and then went up and put my arm around the widder's waist, and kissed her two or three times, you know, jest to be sociable and familiar like."

"And to think, Gabe, thet after all that she wouldn't hev ye!" said Olly.

"Not at any price," said Gabriel positively.

"The disgustin' beast!" said Olly. "I'd jest like to ketch that Manty hangin' round yer after thet!" she continued savagely, with a vicious shake of her little fist. "And just to think, only to-day we give her her pick o' them pups!"

"Hush, Olly, ye musn't do anythin' o' the sort," said Gabriel hastily. "Ye must never let on to any one anything. It's confidence, Olly—confidence, ez these sort o' things allus is—atween you and me. Besides," he went on reassuringly, "that's nothin'. Lord, afore a man's married he haz to go through this kind o' thing a dozen times. It's expected. There was a man as I once knowed," continued Gabriel, with shameless mendacity, "ez went through it fifty times, and he was a better man nor me, and could shake a thousand dollars in the face of any woman. Why, bless your eyes, Olly, some men jest like it—it's excitement—like perspectin'."

WHAT CAME OF HAVING THREE BEAUX.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

A good-looking servant girl of Winnipeg had three beaux to her string, viz, a military man, a policeman, and an ordinary white man. She had arranged matters so that separate evenings were set aside for each of the ardent young suitors, and three different courses of love run smoothly. One unlucky evening, however, all three suitors chanced to drop in one after another. An interval of very desultory conversation and embarrassing phrases terminated by the pattering of a female foot on the stairs. "Here's missis," exclaimed the girl, and the three gentlemen bolted into three adjoining rooms, and all was supposed to be well. But "the missis" happened to want something in the room where the ordinary citizen was, and she encountered Mr. Citizen right there. "What are you doing here? What do you mean by being in this room?" indignantly inquired the missis, and she superadded the threat. "I'll send for the police." Mr. Citizen calm y pointing to another door, remarked: "If you want the police he is in there." The missis flew to the other door, found the policeman, and poured out the second vial of wrath upon him thus: "You're a nice policeman, ain't you? What do you mean by this conduct? I declare I will send for the military!" "Madame," retorted the policeman, "nothing is easier; if you want the military you find him in there," pointing to the third door. Military didn't wait to be unearthed; he promptly came forth and saluted. There was a slight scream and pattering of the female foot scending on the kitchen stairway. The three suitors came away without the usual ceremonies at the gate.

THE KIND OF CARDS SHE WANTED.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A smart-looking boy about 12 years old called into a Detroit bookstore yesterday and said his mother wanted some cards. The clerk supposed he meant playing cards, and accordingly wrapped up a pack. The boy came back in the course of half an hour, flung the cards down, and said:

"Mother don't want that kind—she's got five or six packs in the house now. She wants some with marked backs, so she can deal lone hands and warm it to dad!"

THERE is a plucky mail carrier at Manistee, Mich. The other morning he found his horses all sick with the epizootic; but, nothing daunted, he shouldered the mail bag, containing forty pounds of mail matter, and performed the trip to Benzonia, thirty-five miles, on foot.

THE CONSIGNMENT.

HANNAH F. GOULD.

Fire, my hand is on the key,
And the cabinet must ope!
I shall now resign to thee
Things of gold, of joy, of hope,
Treasured secrets of the heart
To thy care I hence entrust;
Not a word must thou impart,
But reduce them all to dust.

This—in childhood's rosy morn,
This was gaily filled and sent,
Childhood is forever gone;
Here—devouring element.
This was friendship's cherished pledge;
Friendship took a colder form;
Creeping on its gilded edge,
May the blaze be bright and warm.

These—the letter and the token,
Nevermore shall meet my view!
When the faith has once been broken,
Let the memory perish too!
This—'twas penned while purest joy
Warmed the heart and lit the eye;
Fate that peace did soon destroy;
And its transcript now will I!

This must go! for, on the seal,
When I broke the solemn yew,
Keener was the pang than steel;
'Twas a heart string breaking too.
Here comes on the blotted leaf,
Blistered o'er by many a tear.
Hence! thou evil-looking shade of grief
Go, forever disappear!

These—the hand is in the grave,
And the soul is in the skies,
Whence they came! 'Tis pain to save
Cold remains of sundered ties;
Go, together, all, and burn,
Once the treasures of my heart!
Still, my breast shall be an urn
To preserve your better part!

AN IMMEDIATE PREDECESSOR OF BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

[From a new volume of the Bric-a-Brac Series.]

Literary men are apt to mark epochs in their lives by the appearance of this or that remarkable publication, just as a politician dates from the occurence of some desperate cabal in the House, or from the outbreak of a war. I [Richard Pearse Gillies] think it was toward the close of the year 1817 that a sort of warfare did break out at Edinburgh, in a very whimsical manner, having for its indirect cause the emergence of the first number of Blackwood's Magazine. And truly this afforded, in its way, as notable an illustration of our then existing state of society as any that I have yet adduced in the memoranda. My good friend the Ettrick Shepherd had often talked to me on the propriety and duty of establishing a new monthly miscellany to supersede that of Constable, which dragged on a sort of dead-and-alive existence, having no attractions for any class of readers under the sun. And he very properly insisted that the new journal ought to be a "bold, uncompromising, outspoken work, having on all points originality, freedom, and freshness of style to recommend it."

Among the Shepherd's acquaintances and cronies from the Forest was the late Thomas Pringle, author of divers meritorious poems, a young man of excellent literary tact, and of most amiable disposition, mild, persevering, patient and industrious, who, on the strength principally of his own patience—fortitude without fortune—determined to establish a new Edinburgh magazine. Too truly, he could not manage this alone, but he was on good terms with divers brethren of the quill; moreover, he had a colleague whose name I think (but am not sure) was Cleghorn; a burley man, with a strong voice and very dictatorial manner, who was, or had been, editor of the Farmers' Magazine. [Both of them had the misfortune to be incurably lame. Pringle skipping about briskly on crutches; his friend, I think, seldom moved from his chair.]

At my friend Hogg's suggestion, I had some interviews with these worthies, at which Pringle, with great complacency, pointed to a large square box as the treasury, into which, from time to time, he had been depositing materials.

I wrote for them a long paper, which was forthwith printed, namely, a review in favor of Hogg's "Dramatic Tales," just then published, and which, with all their faults, I thought and still think, a very marvellous demonstration of the Shepherd's powers. I believe the new magazine went so far as two numbers under the management of Messrs. Pringle and Cleghorn, without making any great sensation, Mr. Blackwood having all the while been hatching his own notions about a magazine, and quietly taking measures to realize them. In his views and plans, whatsoever they were, the two editors did by no means agree. The burly man could dictate willingly enough, but would not submit to the dictatorship of the bookseller; in consequence of which a quarrel very naturally arose, and Mr. Blackwood suddenly announced his own Edinburgh Magazine.

A HERO-CRIMINAL.

A French correspondent writes: The old saying that truth is stranger than fiction has rarely received a more striking illustration than in a case which has just been brought before one of the French tribunals. Thirteen years ago a soldier named Jean Lastier was sentenced to five years penal service and ten years' surveillance by the police for having insulted one of his superior officers and stolen a few shirts. He was sent to Africa to undergo his sentence, and his conduct was so exemplary that he was employed as book-keeper to the prison. At the expiration of his sentence he was ordered by the police to reside in a small town in the south, but as everybody knew he was a returned convict it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain any kind of employment. The commissioner of police, knowing how well he had behaved while in prison, interested himself on his behalf, and induced a tradesman of the town to employ him as a messenger. He fulfilled his duties so zealously that the tradesman promoted him to the post of cashier, and in course of time the returned convict married his daughter and entered into partnership. Three months after his marriage the war broke out, and Lastier, anxious to rehabilitate himself completely, volunteered his services, and joined a regiment of the line. He was taken prisoner at Gravelotte, but managing to escape he rejoined his corps in time to take part in the battle around Orleans. From thence he passed into the army of the east under Bourbaki, and received no less than eight wounds. At the end of the campaign he had become a sub-lieutenant, and had received the military medals, which had been given him on the battle field. He was almost a hero in his regiment, and when he returned to his father-in-law's house nearly all the town turned out to meet him. Soon afterward his father-in-law died, and Lastier, with his wife and two children, determined to reside in Paris. His term of surveillance had not expired, but the local police had ceased to treat the sub-lieutenant as a returned convict, and placed no obstacle in his way. He had lived quietly in Paris for nearly a year, when a few weeks ago he was accompanying a friend to the Orleans railway station. The latter had a dog with him, and this dog was attacked in the street by another. The respective proprietors while attempting to separate them came to high words, and at last to blows. Jean Lastier, who naturally took his friend's part, was, with the other two arrested by the police, and was of course compelled to show his "papers," etc. His antecedents being known, the Paris police finding that he had left the place of residence assigned to him before the expiration of the ten years, had no choice but to proceed against him and being brought before the correctional tribunal of the Seine, he has just been condemned to two months' imprisonment for breach of regulations. This is unfortunately the law, but it is not justice, and your readers will, I am sure, be glad to learn that an Englishman who happens to be acquainted with the facts of the case has brought the matter before Marshal MacMahon, and has reason to hope that the poor fellow will receive the free pardon to which he is so fully entitled.

VARIETIES.

WOULD you pay $25,000 for a little bit of a hippopotamus?

FOURTEEN public schools were opened in Chihuahua, Mexico, in September last.

IF a man steals your wood shoot him with your shot-gun. "Let no guilty man escape."

A PATENT is asked for a contrivance to belay a cow's tail to her hind leg while she is milked.

THE Prince of Wales has promised to preside at the opening of a national gallery at Calcutta.

THE best way, or the easiest way is to declare all murderers insane, and thus save cost of trials.

ANOTHER St. Patrick is wanted in Ireland, as another snake has been discovered in County Wicklow.

AS Lord Rector of the Edinburgh University, the Earl of Derby will deliver the inaugural address Dec. 17.

SEASON-ABLE hint; Don't put too much spice in your mince pies.—[Boston Globe. Iron-y: Dont bake em too long.

THE proprietor of a hotel at Dunkirk fell dead the other morning just after charging a traveler $3 for two meals and lodging.

GEN. JUAN LUCCA, for many years commander of the Mexican forces on the Sonora frontier, was recently killed by an Apache band.

IT has been a long, long time since any newspapers used the heading, "Whither are we Drifting?" We'd like to shake hands with it again.

NEW Hampshire has had some of the crookedest, twistedest weather this fall she ever had, and it wants strong language to do justice to it.

THREE hundred locomotives are stabled at Syracuse, and whenever 250 of them are screeching and tooting the Syracuse infants moan in their cradles and wish they were dead.

A KENTUCKIAN has trained his mule to pump water, open the barn door, let down bars and call the family at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the papers should do the fair thing by that mule.

THE old bald-head of the St. Louis Times says: A man can fully appreciate the terrors of winter when he awakes near morning and finds the bed clothes on the floor and himself engaged in a gigantic struggle to crawl up under his shirt.

HERE'S your chance? The Centennial Commissioners will award a premium for pure bred jackasses of oversix years.—[Boston Post, If you'd keep still about it you might have carried off the first prize. Train will now rush in on you.

PROSE. LAURA (who is still a trifle romantic): "Don't you think there is something very solemn about the fall of the dead leaves, Reginald?" Reginald, her husband, who has outgrown his romance, "Very." (Pause). "Talking of dead leaves, what the deuce and all have I done with my tobacco?"

THAT "explains it." Green—How is it, Brown, you always have such splendid fruit from your garden? I exhibit and carry off cups and prizes (at least my gardener does, for I only see it in print), but I never have such fruit as this on my table! Brown—Simplest thing in the world, old fellow. I keep a gardener for my garden; you keep a garden for your gardener.

FONTENELLE was very fond of salmon. He was dining out one day in Paris when a pretentious guest at the table, upon hearing the author ask for a second platefull exclaimed, "Oh, he, M. Fontenelle, I didn't know philosophers liked good things so much!" "Probably," was the philosophical reply, "the gentleman is under the impression that God made good things only for fools!"

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES years ago sent a letter to the post office of a ladies' fair at Pittsfield. On the first page he wrote:

"Fair lady, whoso'er thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tenderest care,
And hush, oh, hush thy breathing heart—
The one thou lovest will be there."

On turning the "poor leaf" there was found a one dollar bill with some verses beginning:

"Fair lady, lift thine eyes and tell,
If this is not a truthful letter;
This is the one (1) thou lovest well,
And nought (0) can make thee love [it better."

IF names mean anything, the recent marriage of Mr. Grippin and Miss Clinch gives promise of an occasional lively matrimonial set-to.

HERE is the way Hosea Bigelow viewed it years ago, and many persons view it so still.

So they march in percession, an' git up hooraws,
An' tramp thru the mud fer the good o' the cause,
An' think they're a kind o' fulfillin' the prophecies,
When they're on'y jest changin' the holders of offices;
Ware A sot afore, B is comf'tably seated,
One humbug's victorious, an' t'other defeated,
Each honrable doughface gits jest wot he axes,
An' the people—their annooal soft sodder an' taxes.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 18, 1875

THE Knavy Department costs the taxpayers more than any other.

R. C. SCHENCK is still Minister to England. The national disgrace continues.

COL. BROADHEAD fares better than Henderson. He gets $1,000 in advance.

GRANT feels bad for Babcock and Babcock feels bad for Grant, no doubt.

THE "oldest" still clings to its faith in the Third Term and Grant's ultimate re-election.

GRANT evidently wants to give Babcock a chance—and why not? The favor will unquestionably be returned.

NOVEMBER and December, of late years, have been crowded full of ocean horrors. These two months seem to be fated.

THERE is no more necessity for a reorganization of the Pennsylvania Legislature this session, than there will be for Congress, next year.

THE explosion of the package of dynamite on board the Mosel at Bremen, exemplifies the criminal folly of carrying such materials on board of passenger vessels. A stop should be put to the practice.

POLITICAL matters in France are a curious compound. There is great rejoicing over the election of Senators, which seems to have been accomplished by a union between the Republicans and the Bonapartists.

THE Gazette says Bishop Haven's nomination of Grant to a Third Term lifts him to the high level of the Methodist Church. Couldn't Haven give Babcock a lift, and a few other cronies of the crooked whisky candidate?

How very disloyal for the Democratic House to refuse to retain Radical officials. The Radicals never do that. Oh no! They are not on a hunt now in the Departments to scalp all the Democratic clerks who got in under the Civil Service bill.

THE resolution of Senator Davis calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a list of defaulters to the government and the amount of defalcations, awoke the apprehension of Senator Sherman, who sees danger ahead, and who is disposed to handle it gingerly.

WE are told, in the most confident terms, that when investigations are begun in Chicago and the Ring there is uncovered, that the revelations will be a hundred fold more astounding than they were in St. Louis. If this should prove to be true, the penitentiaries will have to be enlarged and there will be a large number of vacant offices to be filled.

THE good name and personal honesty of the President of the United States, should be and is dear to every citizen, and faith therein should be maintained as long as possible. But when that President by his own acts makes it difficult, if not impossible for the people to retain that faith can they be expected to keep it at the expense of truth? This is a question for Grant to ponder.

GRANT insists that unless Church property is taxed, there will be sequestration and perhaps blood. He is great on blood. He forgot to mention there are about two thousand million of dollars invested in Government bonds which do not bear any share of the public burden, being exempt from taxation. They produce a revenue, while Church property does not.

OF all the men who surrounded the White House Czar, perhaps Babcock was the most adroit and audacious. He had extended views and was capable of taking in not only the islands of the sea, but continents as well. He covered his steps with consummate skill and protected his chief from too rigid public scrutiny through the major part of his Administration, yet is caught up at last, like many a better man by tangle foot whisky. He reels and staggers before the public, the object of contempt, which is not diminished by the personal support given by the President of the best government the world ever saw.

A WASHINGTON special says of our Spanish affairs that the attitude of the Government on the question, it is learned from authoritive sources, resolves itself into one of peace, if Spain accepts our friendly efforts, or war, if an adjustment of some kind is not reached without further delay. The idea of a West Indian confederation, in the form of a protectorate under Spanish rule, would be unsatisfactory, and annexation to the United States is not considered sound policy. The tone of recent dispatches does not indicate a peaceable solution of this delicate diplomatic controversy.

THE removal of Henderson from the prosecution of the Whisky Ring cases, brings the President a large number of left handed compliments from the entire press of the country. Regardless of the grounds of removal, there is a strong suspicion abroad that Henderson received his dismissal because he was too vigorous in the prosecution of the members of the Ring. Henderson's remarks, which we publish elsewhere, referred almost entirely to Babcock, and it appears that Grant took offence at what had been said concerning Babcock and not himself. The removal of Henderson from the case was a serious blunder on the part of the President.

Is Grant on trial? He says that he is not, but the Gazette, which speaks by authority, says that he is. In speaking of Henderson's discharge it says:

> For a person employed by the order of the President, to turn round and abuse his client is so palpable an outrage on propriety, that the President could do nothing else than order his discharge. An equivalent case would be that of a person, who, having employed a lawyer to perform for him for a given service for him, is surprised to find his attorney aspersing his character, and injuring his cause.

The Gazette has unquestionably stated the case exactly, but possibly did not intend to do so.

A NUMBER of leading Methodists are anxious to remove the impression that their denomination is in motion at the beck of Grant to continue him in office. It does not require the authority of a Bishop in the Catholic Church to hold the body of the faithful responsible, a paragraph in a two cent newspaper is quite sufficient to alarm the country, and inaugurate a religious war. Methodist Bishops and ministers must learn like other people, that it is not part of their mission to meddle in the affairs of civil government. To retain the confidence or even respect of their followers, they they must confine their deliverances to the gospel, which teaches peace and good will among men, not enmities and strife.

THE ballot has received another blow in the discovery made by a medical man who seem to have the uncomfortable aptitude of his class at making them. The terrible cramp, with which it seems only the best dancers are afflicted, and which travels from the toes to the head until it ends in producing complete insensibility is the result. Dr. Schultz of Austria declares, of that popular step which Mademoiselle sometimes executes on the very tips of her tiny toes. He was able to remove some of the results of this cramp by electricity, but his skill fails to relieve the muscular pains. Interested parties will please take notice and abandon dancing accordingly.

THE colored voters who always fight so bravely for the Radicals, have at last come to their reward. Sambo will now be inspired with new zeal and knowledge of the business of citizenship or the most part of it, and may be learned by the Ring to be an expert repeater. Our sable friends it is true have not attained all they asked for by a good deal. They have not been advanced to the dignity of policemen, or aldermen, very mean offices certainly. But they have come very near several offices in the Court House. A colored brother is employed in wheeling coal into the palace of justice to the exclusion of course of many white voters. And now we hope all complaints of the ingratitude of the Ring towards their faithful and intelligent black fellow-Radicals may cease, and be heard no more forever.

GEN. HENDERSON, in his speech in the Avery trial, speaking of the Whisky Ring and the enormous frauds committed upon the government by government officials, said that "this is the blot upon our Government, that it is possible for such things to exist. They could not exist in England, France, or any other civilized government, but are peculiar to our boasted Republic. It is party, party, party that damns our country, and he who has the nerve to resist the behests of party is worthy of more credit than the bravest of old Roman soldiers. Under the name of party every fraud and infamy within the range of possibilities are perpetrated. It is to be hoped and prayed that the time is coming when a man who has the impervious force of character to resist the dictates of party will be looked up to as a hero. But we may go to the bottom—corruption may feast in all our institutions, and our nation may decay and fall before we learn this grand truth." For saying this, Grant ordered that he be dismissed as counsel for the prosecution. Despite the President's high office the people will have their own opinions about such a proceeding.

THE December report of the Agricultural Department says that reports indicate that the corn crop for the past year is the largest perhaps ever produced in this country, and is one-third greater than that of 1869. The quality of the crop, however, is below that of 1874 in nearly all the States. In New England, only the State of New Hampshire equals her previous crop in this respect. It is remarkable that none of the reports from this State contain any complaints of injury from frost, while all the other States of this section will have a large proportion of soft corn, either from frost or imperfect ripening. Of the Middle States, New York and Pennsylvania report poor quality, while New Jersey and Delaware have sounder corn than in 1874. In Maryland and Virginia the quality of the crop is above average, in spite of local injuries, but in the other Atlantic Coast States the quantity is deficient. Complaints of rotten or chaffy corn are frequent in this region, while on the other hand the crop is regarded in many places as the best for many years. Of the Gulf States and Southern inland States, Florida and West Virginia report the average quality low, while all the others report crops of better quality than last year. The improvement in Arkansas is especially marked, being estimated at over 50 per cent. Local injuries from storms depressed the general average below what it would otherwise have been. Of the States North of the Ohio, only Illinois reports a crop equal to last year's in quality. The more northern counties report the greatest depression, which resulted from heavy frosts or cold, wet, autumnal weather. Floods and storms were especially destructive to crops in the largest valleys, but the injury from this source was greatly exaggerated in the first reports of the newspaper press. Rotten and chaffy corn will be in excess. The same causes injured the quality of the crop in Minnesota and Iowa, while in Misiouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, the improvement in the quality of the crop keeps pace with its astonishing increase of yield. Early-planted crops were especially prolific and good. Local prices have been greatly depressed by large yields. On the Pacific coast the quality of the crop is nearly equal to last year.

THE Radical leaders in Washington are already beginning to hedge with a view of averting, or failing in that, breaking the force of the storm that must follow an investigation by Congress. A Washington correspondent says that already alarmed at the probable developments of the present session of Congress they have begun to take measures to protect every weak point and entrench themselves as strongly as possible. In this programme the first step is to consolidate the Republican party and place it under an effective and vigorous leadership. To this end the strong Republicans in the Senate and House have been consulted in an informal way, and overtures have been made to the Independent Republicans, like Mr. Foster of Ohio, and to those gentlemen like Mr. Banks, who have shown a disposition for the last two or three years to act entirely outside of the Republican organization. The report in well-informed Administration circles, is that General Banks, who was elected upon a ticket independent of both parties, has agreed to give his adhesion to the Republican policy, and will in future act with it upon party measures. It is asserted that the President himself made the effort to conciliate General Banks, and that the latter has intimated that he will not be found in opposition to the essential features of the Republican and Administration policy. But we do not fancy that these precautions will avail the Radical leaders in the least. The corruptions of the party have reached that point that they must be exposed and their authors driven into obscurity. The final and complete exposure may be staved off for a brief period, but it is impossible to avert it. It must come finally.

To give one an idea of the superlative cheek of the Shepherd Ring in Washington, it is only necessary to state the fact that the estimates for public works in 1860 was $300,000. In 1876 (the current fiscal year) they were swollen, under the influence of Boss Shepherd and other Rings, to $16,755,062. Not satisfied with this, the Secretary now demands for them no less than $23,591,420 for 1877! This sum includes over five millions for Custom-houses; nearly a million for armories and arsenals; two millions for fortifications; fourteen millions for harbors; three millions for buildings under the Washington Ring; nearly two millions for Navy-yards; over half a million for military structures, and so on. One would suppose that we had not only concluded to go to war, but to go crazy also. The House of Representatives will have to apply the knife fearlessly to these estimates.

SENATOR WALLACE'S remarks that the "Forty-fourth Congress had now been intrusted to the Democracy, and it was for them to prove their ability to lessen the burdens of an oppressed and overtaxed people, to stop the leaks and to punish wrong-doers; economy must mark every step, and the Government be administered for the benefit of all sections; the Democracy were about to enter upon their trial; the people themselves were the judges, it was for the Democrats in Congress to prove their fitness for the high places to which they were called; they must be governed by statemanship deep and wide enough to cover every section and the great interests of all, and judgment and discretion must mark their pathway," will meet with a hearty response all over the country. The only thing to prevent reform, and the exposure and punishment of crime and official corruption will be the Radical Senate and President Grant.

A DESPERATE CASE.

Personal and political desperation are not unlike. It is as old as the hills, that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. Recently, lawyer Henderson, who had been engaged as attorney to prosecute whisky thieves, made President Grant very mad, by poking too much homely truth at some of his intimate friends, even grazing poor Grant himself. Hence like Richard, he instantly cried, "off with his head—so much for Henderson."

Grant is either an astute man, or he is a dull being, easily blinded. We do not know which of these characters his intimates would prefer to apply to him. An astute man, if he had any reasonable share of honest principle, could not have taken to his bosom and hugged fraternally, for years, such characters as Shepherd and Babcock, who have for these long years been known and recognized all over this land as notorious adventurers engaged in manipulating the people's tax-money into their own pockets, and those of their many dear friends—the dearest of all being the President of the United States; who, when he was politically rebuked by Congress, re-appointed his hail-fellow well met Shepherd, right in its teeth. If, we say, Grant is an astute man he has all along for years known well enough, what sort of men he had in his kitchen cabinet; and he surely would not thus hold them there, without a consideration. A consideration to an individual as mercenary as Grant is acknowledged to be, could be only money, in some form; and doubtless money has not been lacking in and about the White House when an abundant source was so handy. It was apparently a desperate move of Grant to re-appoint Shepherd, and to sustain Babcock both in his private and public capacity, after their peculations were exposed; but he knew his party in the Senate and House of Representatives, and did not count without his host. He spat upon their rebuke, and they meekly accepted the situation; such is Radicalism. It appeared to common observers to be desperate on President Grant's part, but he knew it was just as easy as lying.

In the more recent case of Grant's order to behead ex-Senator Henderson, for doing his duty too much, in prosecuting the Revenue stealers in St. Louis, Grant acted from a too sudden impulse. If he had taken time to reflect, he would have seen that the action would prove to be damaging against himself; but still he was excusable, for the matter had become very hot. His dear, bosom confidant of seven memorable years, General-Secretary Babcock, was in imminent danger of exposure, and something had to be done, instanter; and so it was done. The weakest, most childish performance of Grant's many wishy-washy doings. And, after all, it does not save Babcock, nor will it save Grant. If Grant is a partaker in the good things which have come from the glorious Whisky Ring manipulation, it is bound yet to appear. If he has not been a partaker, he is little better than an idiot to support such a gang as he has supported for years. Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

To think that this dangerous, if not fatal blow, should fall just at the very moment when the President was closeted, himself and a few intimates, engaged in concocting Presidential campaign thunder bolts for his wonderful message!

ALAS! AND YET ALAS!

Alas, that crooked whisky should lead to such treacherous crooked ways. The "ways" upon which the President has now set himself have an inclination downward; and by them he will soon be launched into a sea of trouble. In fact, he is himself engaged unknowingly in cutting away the block which still holds him at the top. Desperate have been his efforts, thus far, to stave off the final verdict of public opinion; but even greater desperation will not successfully serve that end. Grant, though he may be not so sharp as some politicians think themselves, sees quite clearly, that the moment he leaves the Presidential chair, he is done; that he is emphatically and forever to be dropped; having in himself nothing whatever left, around which even his personal friends could rally. When Grant's term expires, there will not be even a flicker in the socket; instant darkness will ensue. It seems a pity, that just in the midst of this nasty whisky business, Grant had to put forth his comico-religio-manifesto message; the "last" he will ever have a chance to deliver "before his successor is elected." Still he will not be denied the privilege of fulminating his farewell address; in which he can embrace this, the only occasion, to recapitulate what he, Grant, has done for his country, while in his high office. He may also not see fit to let it pass without adverting to what he has done for Ulysses and Frederick D. He can state, truly, that he came into the office a poor man; that he was always very particular in his appointments of the right men in the right place, and in putting them where they would do the most good; and that generally they happened to be related to him—which was not his fault, but the fault of his ancestors, in being so prolific; that he made it a rule to put none of his appointees out, so long as he could hold them in; and that he especially adhered to men who were shown to be abominably corrupt and venal; and, finally, that he was going out of office, a millionaire! Pockets and drawers full of money; all honestly acquired!

With such a melancholy picture as this, laid before the people of the United States, Grant's farewell message must prove to be a rich theme for after ages. Bishop Haven—if he should survive his nominee, can add a codicil to this last will and testament of departing greatness, to the effect that if Grant had only been a better member of the church, and had continued to take his whisky straight, instead of crooked, he might have been not only a successful Third-Termer, but a life President, in the chair, till crooked whisky should carry him out.

SUEZ CANAL.

The Baltimore Gazette speaking of the Suez Canal says that Disraeli is going to crown and signalize his achievement by an imposing naval demonstration. He has ordered the East India Squadron of six frigates, manned by three thousand men, together with their tenders and supply vessels, to pass through the canal into the Mediterranean. There is something veay captivating in this whole movement, and we are not surprised that the English people are as joyously animated over it as a playground of schoolboys when their champion has bearded the town bully.

The satisfaction manifested over the affair indicates, moreover, the deep sense of relief which they feel from what is regarded as a silent but significant reminder to other Powers that Great Britain has abandoned her pusillanimous policy of non-interference, and in the future intends to be heard in the councils of nations. Notwithstanding all that has been said of her sluggishness and her selfish shop-keeping proclivities, no intelligent man can doubt that if she takes again an active part in European affairs her alliance will have a preponderating weight in the political scale. The purchase of the Suez Canal proves, at least, that Great Britain is preparing herself for eventualities.

HENDERSON was instructed not to let any guilty man escape who had defrauded the revenue in St. Louis. He proceeded to obey these instructions, but when he invaded the solemn circle of the White House he quickly found that guilty men were to be garnered elsewhere. He lost his place the moment he found the most guilty and among his utterances was the following:

"If this disgraceful state of affairs is to continue, let us call, as the old Israelites did, a king to rule over us, who will give us protection from the things that so burden us."

The World asks what passage of Scripture did Henderson here allude to? We find it in the 1st book and 8th chapter of Samuel: "And it came to pass, when Samuel was old, that he made his sons judges over Israel. And his sons walked not in his ways but turned aside after lucre and took bribes and perverted judgment. Then all the elders . . . . came to Samuel . . . and said to him: 'Behold, thou art old,' and 'thy sons walk not in thy ways. Now, make us a king to judge us like all the nations.' . . . And Samuel prayed unto the Lord. And the Lord said unto Samuel . . . Now, therefore, hearken unto their voice; howbeit yet protest solemnly unto them and show them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. . . . Nevertheless, the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel; and they said, 'Nay, but we will have a king over us that we also may be like all the nations.'"

Like the sons of Samuel of old, the sons of "Uncle Sam," having turned aside after lucre, and given us a rule of "rings," rings of Tweed, rings of Shepherd, rings of Casey, rings of Babcock, is Henderson to be removed for alluding to this striking Scriptural parallel and drawing its certain moral?

THE FOSTER-BLAINE LETTER.

MORE EXPLANATIONS FROM MR. FOSTER—THE PURPOSES OF THE ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS—ADMISSIONS.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

Mr. John Y. Foster, the editor of the Newark Evening Courier, who wrote the letter to James G. Blaine, inviting him to be the candidate of an anti-Catholic order, having said that this order is identical with the order of United American Mechanics, was asked by a reporter of the Evening Post this morning to give more definite information about the organization referred to.

Mr. Foster said that he had obtained his information in confidence from a District Deputy of the United American Mechanics, so that he could not disclose his name. On this authority he had asserted that President Grant was a member of the Anti-Catholic Alliance, although he did not personally know that to be a fact. The report that he had held conversations with Mr. Blaine about the chances of the latter's obtaining the Presidency was true.

Mr. Foster said he could not give any better reason for the opinion expressed by him that the United American Mechanics had acted as a political body in the October and November elections in Newark than that the vote, which had until September last been Democratic at several elections, was changed, and that ballots curiously marked with a star had been circulated, as he believed, by members of this order.

He did not know what the strength of the order in Newark was. He was convinced, as he had said, that it was growing; and that, although the constitution and by-laws of the organization forbid the participation in political or religious discussions of lodges as a body, there were such discussions in their meetings, and that they were held in adjourned sessions, convened after the ordinary affairs of the society were disposed of at their regular meetings.

He said he could not account for the miscarriage of the letter to Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine has a very large mail constantly coming to him; and, at the time Mr. Foster's letter reached its destination, while Mr. Blaine was in Canada, many letters had accumulated for him, and it was possible that it had been dropped or mislaid. Its appearance first in a Democratic journal was certainly very singular.

MINOR NOTES.

SIXTEEN prisoners escaped from the Henderson county jail at Henderson, Kentucky, last night. The escape was effected by their sawing through several iron rods placed before the windows. A liberal reward is offered for them.

It is now stated that the Porte will make an extraordinary levy of one hundred thousand men in the spring for the suppression of the insurrection in Herzegovina. Egypt will send him, in addition, 22,000 and Tunis 8,000 men.

THE views of Bishop Haven do not accord with those of Bishop Simpson. The latter gentleman has denied the statement that he had expressed an opinion on the subject of the third term. He deprecates any attempt to connect the Church with political nominations or elections.

SOME antiquarian searcher has discovered a tombstone in the cemetery of Cheshire, Conn., on which in this inscription: "Here lies ye Body of Doct, Isaac Bartholomew; he died August ye 25, 1710, in ye XL year of his Age, he that was sweet to my Repose Now is become a Stink under my Nose, this is Said of me, So it will be Said of thee."

GRANT sent word to General McDonald, at the Southern Hotel, in St. Louis, on receipt of the latter's card, that he could hold no communication with a man under indictment for defrauding the Government. And now there's Babcock. Little by little the President's social enjoyments are curtailed, and he is becoming a lonely man and a martyr.

W. A. TAYLOR, ESQ., of THE PITTSBURGH POST, has in press, and the Pittsburgh News Company will publish January 1st, a work entitled "Eighteen Presidents and Contemporaneous Rulers," giving a complete history of the Presidential office for the century, with parallels of contemporaneous European monarchs, showing that this has been the best governed country in the world. Mr. Taylor is abundantly able to prepare a very interesting and useful work on the subject chosen, and it will doubtless deserve to have an extensive sale. Such a work will be at all times useful for reference to the student of history as well as to the politician.—Pittsburgh Telegraph.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

MR. JAMES S. FILLMAN, undertaker, of Pottstown, since in the business, some thirty-five years, has furnished coffins and attended nineteen hundred and eighty-one funerals.

SIXTEEN young ladies have applied recently for admission to the boarding department of the Pittsburgh Female College after the holidays. Six more can only be accommodated.

ACCORDING to the Muncy "Luminary" there is a lady in that place who bought her first row of pins twenty years ago when she began housekeeping, and has them all yet, except three or four. That woman is a curiosity.

ISAAC BUROSS was convicted at Wilkesbarre last week of having feloniously assaulted and attempted to murder Anna Lewis, aged ten years, in Spring Brook township, last October. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for 14 years and 11 months, the full penalty of the law.

THE body of Chas. Albaugh, of Tidioute, was found last week on Queen creek, Forest county, a part of his face and one shoulder being eaten away by some wild beast. His rifle lay beside him with both barrels discharged. It is supposed that he had a death struggle with a bear or panther, of which there are many in that locality, and that he was overpowered.

HIRAM KENDIG, tax collecter of Providence township, Lancaster county, was robbed on Friday night last of about $465, taxes which he had collected, and a small amount of change belonging to Mr. Kendig. It appears that the thief broke into the restaurant kept by Mr. Kendig at New Providence, forced open the till, stole the change, and then entered Mr. Kendig's sleeping apartment and took from his vest pocket the $465.

THE Curwensville Times thus tells of an unwelcome visitor to the play grounds of the school children of a district in Clearfield county: "One day last week a bear made its appearance at Oakland school while the children were out at play. The children became frightened and fled to the school house and the bear no less frightened climbed a tree. One little girl told the teacher that a big black woman, with 'a face like a dog, was up a tree.' When the teacher, Mr. Geo Cole, got there nothing was seen but bruin's tracks."

WHAT HENDERSON SAID.

[St. Louis Times.]

As it is quite probable that General Henderson will be obliged to withdraw from the service of the government in the prosecution of the indicted members of the whiskey ring, because of his persistency in bringing about the indictment of Babcock, but ostensibly for having slandered the President, it is interesting to know what he really did say and wherein his offence consists. We accordingly have copied from the Times' report of his speech in the Avery trial all of his allusions to the President.

"This conspiracy could never have existed long without having power at Washington, for the Commissioner would have sent spies and agents and in an evil hour the ring would have been caught."

. . . . . .

"What business had Babcock to interfere with the duty of Douglass. None."

"What right has the President to interfere with the duties of the secretary of the treasury? None."

"What right had he to interfere with the duties of his Commissioner of Internal Revenue? None. And Mr. Douglass displayed lamentable weakness in listening to the interference of the President, of Babcock or any other man."

"This stupendous fraud could not have been committed in England or France and that is the advantage a monarchical government has over ours."

"Babcock urged the President and McDonald urged him and soon Douglass telegraphs Joyce the order is suspended. Why does this man Douglass bend the supple hinges of his knee and yield to the President's interference or that of his private Secretary? It was his duty, assumed under the most solemn oath to carry out that order or resign his position. Would to God we had more of that sterner stuff that formerly animated Federal office holders."

"But Douglass yielded to the power of Babcock and the President's interference. He was honest I believe, but he was poor, and he felt that his position depended upon his obeying the behests of those who had no right to interfere wish his duties."

These were bold words and offensive, as one might well expect they would be to our Imperial Cæsar.

"TOO DARN FRASH."

[Philadelpia Times.]

There is a story of a Western hunter who, after he had for four days diligently followed the trail of a grizzly, returned without the beast. Being asked why he had abandoned the chase, he explained that "the trail was gettin' too darned frosh." They are feeling that way in Washington.

WASHINGTON.

Session of the Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The Democratic members of the House met in caucus this afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives, Mr. Lamar in the chair, and Messrs. Banning and Robbins acting as Secretaries.

Mr. Waddell offered a resolution for appointment by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee to consist of three Senators, six Representatives and three citizens of the District of Columbia, and Mr. Cox offered a resolution providing for the appointment by the Chairman of the Committee of eleven members to suggest to the caucus at a future meeting such a line of policy or action on public measures as would best serve the interests of the country. These resolutions were, after debate, agreed to.

During the incidental discussion there was a harmony of views with regard to the duty of the majority of the House. All agreed that they should, as far as possible, effect a reduction of taxation and that the government should be honestly and economically administered. Much responsibility devolved on the majority of the House, although the Senate was not politically in accord with them. The country desired the stoppage of corruption and wasteful expenditures, and the Democracy could not expect the people to stand by them unless they stood by the people. No business apart from that above mentioned was considered.

FORTHCOMING SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The message which the President will shortly send to Congress on Southern affairs will relate for the greater part to late troubles in Mississippi and mode of conducting elections in that State, the information having been gathered by persons designated for that purpose.

A PROTEST.

Employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company of this city forwarded a protest to the Executive Committee at New York against the proposed reduction of salaries.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—It is said to be the intention of Speaker Kerr to announce the standing committees on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and that on the succeeding day the two Houses will take their usual holiday recess.

SPANISH NEGOTIATIONS.

The present distinctive point at issue between the United States and Spain is stated in a non-official but usually well informed circles, as follows:

The United States ask, first, that in the future, all American citizens in Cuba accused of violation of law shall be tried by the Civil Courts, and not by military tribunals, with all the rights in such cases as are secured by the Seventh Article of the treaty of 1795, and second, that all sentences where American citizens have heretofore been tried by military tribunals shall be annulled. Spain in some degree concedes the claim of the United States to the first proposition, agreeing that in the future, American citizens accused of violation of law shall be tried by the ordinary tribunal with a right to be heard by Counsel; to summon witness and employ all other necessary safeguards to the accused, but with the reservation that all such trials shall be according to the law of 1821, which provides for more expeditious proceedings than those of the civil courts for common crime in time of peace. She also offers to revise all sentences passed by court martial on Americans where it shall be satisfactorily shown that such sentences were in violation of established law. This reply is unsatisfactory to the United States which takes the ground that American citizens accused of crime cannot be tried by court martial, but are entitled to trial before a civil court only as secured by treaty stipulations within such reservation as is proposed by Spain.

SESSION OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet session to-day was short. Several appointments were under consideration, and several of the members decided in company with the President to visit Philadelphia on the 17th inst. It is probable that the Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General and Attorney General will represent the Cabinet on that occasion.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The published repor that the United States have submitted proposals to Great Britain, France and Germany looking to an intervention in the Cuban question is contradicted. It may positively be asserted that even if this government should in the future be inclined to such an intervention it would do so without asking or desiring the co-operation of foreign powers.

THE CASE OF COL. BABCOCK.

The President has received the following:

CHICAGO, December 12, 1875.

To the President:

SIR:—Since my request for a Court of Inquiry as the only apparent means open to me at the time of refuting charges made against me at St. Louis, a bill of indictment has been found in the United States Court and I shall consequently be afforded means of vindication before that tribunal, I therefore respectfully suggest that the order convening the Court of Inquiry be revoked, as I trust that my case may be reached at an early day in the United States Court. Very respectfully.

O. E. BABCOCK.

In accordance with the above the following order has been issued:

WAR DEP'T., December 15.

The Court of Inquiry appointed in special order from this office to assemble in Chicago, Ills., is hereby dissolved, and members and Judge advocate will return to their stations.

By order of the President.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjt. Gen'l.

MORE EMPHATIC DENIALS.

Senator Morton denied as utterally false the published statement that he was concerned with the Whisky Ring in connection with the Indiana campaign fund of 1872. The statement as published in a Washington special dispatch, dated yesterday, that Col. Holloway, Postmaster at Indianapolis, has been indicted for complicity in the Whisky frauds, is denied by a telegram from Nelson Truster, U. S District Attorney for Indiana, who says there is no such rumor, nor is there any indictment, and Col. Holloway telegraphs to Senator Morton that there is not one word of truth in the statement and no such report of charges against him.

There was a rumor in circulation to-day that General Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, had been requested to resign but Secretary Chandler, who was interrogated on the subject, said that the rumor was entirely devoid of truth; that General Cowan was entirely in accord with him and fully engaged the confidence of the President and there was no desire whatever that he should retire from the present office.

A telegram was received at the Department of Justice to-day from United States Attorney Dyer at St. Louis, announcing that no more important trials in the whisky cases would occur before January.

The President recognized Alfred Channing Bagshawe, Vice Consul of Her Britanic Majesty at St. Louis.

The new district jail, on the eastern branch of the Potomac, having been finished, the old structure on Judicary square will be demolished.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

NUMEROUS BILLS INTRODUCED.

Act to Prevent Cruelty to Animals.

INDIAN AND RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Memorial Presented to Settle Disputes Between Nations by Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, December 13, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill attaching the Territory of Alaska to and making it part of the Territory of Washington, and providing for civil government therein. Referred to Committee on Territories.

PROPOSED PONTOON BRIDGE.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river from some feasible point in Buffalo county, Wisconsin, to some feasible point in Winona county in the State of Minnesota. Referred to Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. STEVENSON submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, whether the duty imposed upon each Indian agent by the Tenth Section of the Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, approved the 3d of March, 1875, requiring each Indian agent to keep a book of itemized expenses of every kind with a record of all contracts, together with receipts of money from all sources has been complied with by said agents. Agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to amend Section 5, of revised statutes of the United States permitting National Banks to organize with a capital of $50,000 in towns irrespective of population. (It provides that no National Banking Association shall be organized under the Section with a less capital than $50,000.) Referred.

BILL TO FORFEIT CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to forfeit certain public lands granted to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the Act of July 28th, 1866. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Mr. MERRIMON introduced a bill to repeal so much of Section 3480 of the revised statutes as forbids the payment of accounts, claims and demands therein named and all laws and clauses of laws forbidding payment thereof. (The bill refers to claims or demands against the United States which accrued or existed prior to the 13th of April, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged or in any manner sustained the late rebellion. It authorizes the settlement of such claims and appropriates $400,000 for that purpose.) Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts of July 1st, 1862, July 2nd, 1864 and July 3rd, 1866 and for other purposes. The bill is a copy of the bill reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 10th, 1874. It provides that none of these acts shall be so construed by any officer or department of the Government to authorize issuance to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company or to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company or to the successors or assigns of either company of any United States bonds or patent for bonds as subsidies for the construction of any extension of the road provided for in the thirteenth section of the act of July 1st, 1862 in excess of one hundred miles next to the Missouri river, nor shall any action of any Government officer or department heretofore or that may hereafter be take or of any Railroad Company be so construed as to authorize the issuance of bonds or patents for lands for any such extension.

TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a bill relating to the transportation of animals. It prohibits their continuous confinement beyond a period of twenty-eight hours, unless storms or other accidental causes prevent their being unloaded for rest, water and feeding, and when so unloaded it may be for at least five hours. The animals thus unloaded must be fed and watered by the owners or masters of vehicles or boats transporting them, in case their owners fail to do so, and in this event shall have a lien upon them for food, care and custody, and shall not be liable for any detention. The bill also requires United States Marshals, upon application of any incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, to designate an agent of such society who shall thereupon have power to make arrests of all persons offending against the foregoing provisions.

BILL ALLOWING A U. S. MINISTER TO RECEIVE A PRESENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill authorizing Hon. Geo. P. March, U. S. Minister to accept a pocket chronometer from the Republic of Switzerland, and a Mosaic table from the Kingdom of Italy, tendered him by those governments in recognition of his services as arbitrator in settling the disagreement between them touching the question of boundary.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEFAULTERS WANTED.

Mr. DAVIS submitted a resolution citing the law requiring reports to be made to Congress annually of persons indebted to the Government, list of defaulters, and the amount of defalcation, and calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate why such reports have not been made. In submitting the resolution Davis said no report had been made since 1865. He believed an immense sum was due the Government by defaulters. It was stated last year when a similar resolution was offered that it cost $75,000, and required several months to furnish a list of defaulters, amounts involved, &c.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. THURMAN saw no reason why the resolution should not be adopted and sent directly to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution referred to several statutes to which the Senators had not had an opportunity to refer. It also asserted three or four matters purporting to be facts, which the Senator himself could not vouch for, and he (Sherman) thought that all resolutions of inquiry involving an expense should be referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. DAVIS said he was satisfied the law had been disregarded since 1865, and he saw no reason why the Secretary of the Treasury should not be asked why the law had not been complied with. Mr. Boutwell said the statute as it now stood did not require the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish such list.

Mr. SHERMAN said he would not object to the resolution being printed and laid over until to-morrow, but he gave notice now he would hereafter move to refer to the proper committee all resolutions of enquiry where questions of facts or law are involved.

The resolution was then laid over until to-morrow to b printed.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to enquire into the expediency of providing by general law for extradition of fugitives from justice, and also to the propriety of refusing an asylum to fugitive criminals and removing them from the country. He thought we could raise up enough of our own. The resolution was agreed to.

A PEACE MEASURE.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a memorial signed by 2,325 members of the Society of Friends, of New England, in favor of international arbitration for the settlement of disputes between nations without resorting to arms.

In presenting the memorial Mr. Anthony said any measure looking to the settlement of disputes without resorting to arms, was in the interest of humanity. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial of citizens of Wisconsin for the repeal of the law increasing the postage on merchandise. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads.

Mr. WEST presented a memorial of a thousand citizens of Louisiana against the operations of what is known as the Little Tariff bill in regard to duties on wines. Referred to Finance Committee.

PROTECTION TO FOREIGNERS.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to protect persons of foreign birth against forcible restraint or involuntary servitude. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Daniel D. Pratt of Indiana, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Edward S. Tobey, for Postmaster at Boston; R. Holland Duelly of New York, for Commissioner of Patents; G. R. Emery of Tennessee, for Governor of Utah; Jas. S Clarkson Postmaster at Des Moines, Iowa.

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the motion submitted by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. West), last week, to grant a request of W. L. McMillan to his papers claiming a seat in the Senate as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he had no particular objection to the withdrawal of these papers, but it seemed to him a rather strange proceeding, and he would like to know something of the reasons therefor.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether the credentials of Mr. McMillan came to the Senate from the Governor of Louisiana according to law or whether they had been submitted by Mr. McMillan himself.

The CHAIR (Ferry) replied: The credentials were presented by the Senator from Kentucky (McCreery).

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had no objections to their withdrawal.

Mr. THURMAN said it was a matter of no consequence whether these credentials be withdrawn or not. Undoubtedly their withdrawal would put an end to the claim of McMillan for a seat in this body but that would have no effect whatever on the claim of Pinchback for a seat. The Committee of the Senate had reported that neither the body which elected Pinchback or that which elected McEnery was the legal Legislature of the State.

Mr. DAVIS inquired if there were not two sets of credentials of McMillan.

The CHAIR replied that there were two sets, those presented by the Senator from Kentucky and others sent directly to the Senate.

Mr. MORTON said there never was any such body as the McEnery Legislature. This whole McEnery government was a sham and a fraud.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ky.) said in a personal aspect, this matter amounted to very little, but the Senate should be very careful about fixing a precedent. He thought when credentials, properly authenticated by the Governor of a State, were laid upon the table, it became more than a personal matter and the claimant had no right to withdraw them. He took issue with the Senator from Indiana (Morton) as to the McEnery Government being a fraud. He (Stevenson) believed it was the true Government of Louisiana and the Kellogg government a fraud, a bribery and a corruption. The Committee on Privileges and Elections had reported to the Senate that the Kellogg government was a fraud and the record would show it. He argued the Senate was estopped by the report of the Committee from recognizing the Kellogg government.

Mr. HOWE denied that the Senate was estopped by the report of the Committee. He would not consider himself estopped by the report of any committee.

MOTION TO REFER THE MATTER TO A COMMITTEE REJECTED.

Mr. WHYTE said it occurred to him that the credentials of any person, after once being placed in the custody of the Senate, could not be withdrawn. They came to the Senate from a sovereign State and it was the right of a State to lay before the Senate or the United States a certificate that she had exercised her sovereign power by electing a Senator of the United States without reference to the question whether McEnery or Kellogg was elected Governor of Louisiana. He argued that Mr. McMillan had no right to come here and ask to withdraw his papers. He moved that the motion to grant the request to withdraw be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The motion was rejected without division.

Mr. BAYARD inquired in whose custody these credentials were to be delivered in case the Senate acceded to the request. They came from the State of Louisiana and could not be delivered to McMillan. He read from the record to show that McMillan's credentials were also presented by Mr. West and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HOWE said he did not desire to raise issue with any Senator on the other side as to the custody or value of these precious papers. Undoubtedly, they came before the Senate in such shape as to place them on the journal and make them part of the record. He argued that it had always been the practice of the Senate to allow papers in regard to claims to be withdrawn. No injustice would be done by allowing the claim to be withdrawn and he was in favor of it.

Mr. BAYARD said he believed in his soul that McEnery was the legal Governor of Louisiana, and had been kept from his place by usurpation and federal power. (Slight applause in the gallery but promptly checked).

MR. MCMILLAN ALLOWED TO WITHDRAW HIS CREDENTIALS.

The question being on the motion of Mr. West to grant the request to withdraw his credentials it was agreed to—yeas, 30, nays, 28, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry (Mich.), Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, McMillan, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Barnum, Bogy, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Eaton, English, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Johnson, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and Withers.

INDIAN AGENT'S BONDS.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to amend section 10 of the Indian appropriation bill approved March 13d, 1875 in regard to bonds of Indian Agents. It provides that no Indian Agent shall be allowed to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office until sureties on his bond shall have sworn statements, setting forth the nature and kind of property owned by them; the value of the same and where situated and empowers the Secretary of the Interior to require an Indian Agent now on duty to execute a new bond in accordance with the foregoing provision, if in any case he thinks the interests of the service demand it. The bill also requires such Indian Agent to keep a book of itemized expenditures and records of contracts and expenditures always open to public inspection. The bill was referred.

THE FOX RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr Windom presented a memorial of the citizens of Wisconsin for an appropriation for the completion of the Fox river improvement and for the construction of a canal along the bank of the Wisconsin river from Portage City, Wisconsin, to the Mississippi river. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON (Pa.,) from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the Senate bill authorizing Hon. Gen. P. March to accept presents from the Governments of Switzerland and Italy. Placed on the calendar.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A large number of petitions for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the traffic of alcoholic liquor were presented by several Senators, all of which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported Senate bill to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, with several verbal amendments. He said it was desirable to have this bill passed by both Houses of Congress before the holiday recess. It merely provided for continuing the Court six months, and did not touch disputed questions connected with that Court. The bill was passed.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

THE SPEAKER called the States for bills and resolutions, under which call bills, etc., were introduced as follows:

By Mr. BAKER, bill against subsidies and grant of land to railroads.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

By Mr. EVANS to reduce postage by providing that after the first of March, 1876, postage shall be charged on domestic mailable matter of first class embracing all correspondence wholly or in part in writing except book, manuscript and corrected proof sheets passing between authors and publishers and including home or drop letters at the uniform rate of one cent for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

PROPOSED NEW MINT.

By Mr. WELLS to establish a mint in St. Louis for the coinage of gold and silver.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

By Mr. O'BRIEN calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether the Internal Revenue Bureau may be absorbed by the bureau under charge of the Commissioner of Customs.

By Mr. MORRISON to amend the Constitution by fixing the Presidential term at six years and making the President ineligible in any term of twelve years.

By Mr. RANDALL proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that after the next Presidential election the President of the United States shall hold his office for six years and that neither the President nor Vice President when the office of President devolves upon him shall be eligible to re-election.

PLAN SUGGESTED TO PAVE THE WAY FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.

By Mr. CHITTENDEN, to fund United States legal tender notes and to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments as soon as practicable, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell for legal tender notes, which are to be immediately cancelled and destroyed, three millions in 4½ per cent. twenty-year bonds on the first Tuesday of every month.

By Mr. ELY, directing the Secretary of War to transmit copies of orders and instructions under which Quartermaster General Meigs is acting for the Government during his absence from the United States.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

By Mr. DARRELL, to amend the act of March, 1871, incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

By Mr. MOREY, to remove political disabilities from all citizens of the United States and to prescribe an oath of office.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

By Mr. BRIGHT, bill to restore franking privileges for Congressional record and public documents.

RESOLUTION INQUIRING WHY HENDERSON WAS REMOVED.

Mr. BUCKNER offered the following resolution and asked that it be put on its passage.

Resolved, That the President be requested to transmit to the House all correspondence in reference to the dismissal of ex-Senator John B. Henderson as one of the special counsel of the United States in the prosecution of the whisky fraud cases before the United States Court at St. Louis.

Mr. LAWRENCE suggested that the words "If not incompatible with the public interest" be inserted in the resolution. Voices on the Democratic side "No," "No."

Mr. BUCKNER declined to modify the resolution.

Mr. KASSON made a point of order that under the rule a resolution calling for executive information when objected to must lie over a day.

The Speaker sustained the point of order and the resolution went over.

THE WHISKY CASES.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit copies of all letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of the present movement against the present whisky Ring at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee.

Mr. KASSON objected to the present consideration of the resolution, and asked that under the rule it lie over for one day. He wished to see that it was carefully worded.

Mr. RANDALL asked him whether he objected to the resolution.

Mr. KASSON replied that he made no objection to anything that was consistent with the successful prosecution of the pending proceedings.

Mr. RANDALL said that the object of the resolution was to have the House fully informed of what was being done in the matter by the Government.

Mr. HOAR intimated that the effect would be to expose to the whisky Ring the purposes of the Government.

Mr. RANDALL replied that the resolution contemplated no such purpose. The resolution then went over until to-morrow.

THE CHECK STAMP ACT.

Mr. RANDALL presented a very numerously signed petition for the repeal of the check stamp tax.

REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

The Speaker announced as regents of the Smithsonian Institute, Messrs. Clymer, Hill and McCreary.

The Senate bill extending the duration of the Alabama Commission was taken up and passed.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

By Mr. HARRILON, to amend the Constitution by fixing one term for President and making him ineligible for future election, but making him Senator for life from the United States at large at the expiration of his office as President.

By Mr. BLAINE, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no State shall make any law restricting the establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof, and that no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund thereof, or any public lands devoted thereto, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no money or lands so devoted thereto shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no money or lands so devoted shall be divided among religious sects or denominations.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

By Mr. SPILGER, a resolution directing the Committee of Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular army to ten thousand men or to such number as will ensure efficient public service at an expense not exceeding $20,000,000 yearly. Adopted.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. COOPER gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to consider resolutions commemorative of the life and services of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson. He gave notice that at some future time he would call them up for action.

Mr. STEVENSON submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to transmit to the Senate copies of letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of alleged infraction of the Internal Revenue laws at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee, if not deemed incompatible with public interest.

This resolution elicited a protracted discussion and much opposition from the Republican side and he consequently withdrew it.

MORTON DON'T LIKE THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MORTON submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is alleged that the late election in Mississippi for members of Congress, State officers and members of the Legislature was characterized by great frauds and intimidation, whereby the freedom of the ballot was in a great measure destroyed, a reign of terror established, ballot boxes stuffed, spurious tickets imposed upon voters, so the popular majority of more than 25,000 was overcome and in its place was given an apparent but fraudulent majority of more than 25,000; and

Whereas, The Legislature thus chosen will have the election of a Senator to represent that State in this body; and

Whereas, If these allegations are true, a great number of citizens of the United States have had their rights under the constitution and laws of the United States wickedly violated: therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the chair to investigate the truth of said allegations and circumstances attending said election, with power to visit the State to make their investigation, to send for persons and papers and to use all necessary process in the performance of their duties, and to make a report to the Senate before the end of the session, of their investigation and findings.

At the request of Mr. Bayard the resolution was laid over until to-morrow, and it was ordered printed.

Mr. MORTON submitted the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the people of the United States constitute a nation, and are one people in the sense of national unity.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is not a compact between States in their municipal and corporate character, but was formed by the people of the United States in their primary capacity; that the rights of the States are defined and guaranteed by the Constitution, and not by any outside theory of State sovereignty, and that the rights of the States cannot be enlarged or diminished, except by amendments to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the rights of the states have the same sanction and security in the Constitution as the rights and power of the National Government and that local domestic government by the states within the limits of the Constitution is an essential of our free Republican system.

Resolved, That the doctrine that a state has the right to secede from the Union is inconsistent with the idea of Nationality, is in conflict with the spirit and construction of the Constitution and should be regarded as having been forever extinguished by the suppression of the rebellion.

Mr. Morton asked to have the resolutions printed and laid on the table and it was so ordered.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. STARKWEATHER to amend the law relating to postage on mailable matter of third class providing that from the first of January 1876 postage on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals and magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proofsheets and corrected proof sheets shall be one cent for every two ounces and a fraction thereof, and that postage on all other mailable matter shall remain as now provided by law. Referred to the Committee on Postoffice.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

By Mr. RANDALL, to remove political disabilities; removing all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the third section of the 14th article of amendments to the Constitution and relieving every therefrom; also providing that all such persons when elected or appointed to any office under the United States shall take the modified oath. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

By Mr. HOPKINS, resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of ports of entry in this country at which the amount of duties received is less than the expense of maintaining such ports of entry. Adopted

By Mr. ROBBINS, a resolution stating that tobacco is liable to derangement by reason of uncertainty in regard to legislation concerning the tax on tobacco and that it is desirable to quiet apprehension on that subject, and declaring that it is the purpose of the House to allow no modifications of the present tax on tobacco to go into effect before the 1st of July, 1876. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. HALE (Maine,) offered the following:

Whereas, The country is suffering under evils of irredeemable currency, which causes uncertainty in business and stimulates speculation to the prejudice of legitimate business and labor, and

Whereas, Both political parties in the United States stand committed against repudiation and in favor of a speedy return to specie payments, and

Whereas, Congress established a like policy in the act of March 16, 1869, which was followed by the act of January 14, 1875, providing for the return to specie payments on the first day of January, 1879, therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, prompt legislative measures should be taken to render such Act of January 16, 1875, effective, by placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury whatever powers may be necessary to that end.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AN ECONOMICAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. HOLMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, endorsements or by pledge of public credit should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged, or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of—Yeas, 223; nays, 33.

THIRD TERMISM.

Mr. SPRINGER (Ills) offered the following resolution and moved the previous question on its adoption.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become by universal concurrence a part of our Republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas, 232; nays, 18, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Asher, Atkins, Bagley, Bagley, Jr., Baker (Ind), Baker (N. Y.,) Ballou, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Blount, Boon, Bradford, Bright, Brown (Ky.,) Brown (Ks.,) Buckner, Burchard, (Ills.) Burchard, (Wis.) Burleigh, Cabell Caldwell, (Ala.) Caldwell, (Tenn.) Campbell, Candle, Cason, Cato, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clarke, (Ky.) Clark, (Mo) Clymer, Cochrance, Collins, Conger, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Crounse, Culberson, Cutler, Danford, Darrall, Davies, Davy, Debelt, Debrell, Douglas, Dunnell, Durand, Eames, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Ely, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Forney, Fort, Fostea, Franklin Freeman, Frost, Frye, Fuller, Garfield, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hale, Hamilton, (Ind.) Hamilton, (N. J.) Hancock, Hardenberg, Harris, (Massachusetts), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Henderson, Henke, Hereford, Hewitt (N. Y.), Hewitt (Ala.), Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Haskins, House, Hunter, Hunton, Jenks, Jones (N. H.), Jones (Ky.), Joyce (Ky.), Joyce (Ks.), Kasson, Kelly, Ketchum, Knott, Landers (Ind.), Landers (Conn.), Lane, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Lord, Luttrell, Lynde, Luckey, Malsh, McCreary, McDill, McMahon, Metcalfe, Miller, Milliken, Mills, Money, Monroe, Morgan, Morrison, Mulcher, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, O'Dell, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Parsons, Payne, Phillips (Mo.), Phillips (Ks.), Pierce, Piper, Poppleton, Potter, Powell, Randall, Rea, Reagan, Reilly John, Reilly James B., Rice, Robbins (Pa.), Robbins (N. C.), Roberts, Robinson, Ross (N. J.), Ross (Pa.), Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Searles, Schumaker, Seelye, Sheakley, Singleton, Sinnockson, Smith (Pa.), Smith (Ga.), Southard, Sparks, Springer, Starkweather, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbov, Teese, Terry, Thompson, Thompson, Thomas, Throckmorton, Townsend (N. Y.), Townsend (Pa.), Tucker, Tufts, Turney, Van Voorhes, Vance (Ohio), Vance (N. C.), Wadsell, Waldron, Walker (N. Y.), Walker (Va.), Wallace (Pa.), Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warren, Wells (Mo.), Wheeler, Whitehouse, A. S. Williams (Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Del.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Ala.), W. B. Williams (Mich.), Willis, Wilson (W. Va.), Wilson (Ia.), Wood (Pa.), Wood (N. Y.), Woodworth, Yeates and Young—232.

Nays—Messrs. Bradley, Denison, Haralson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hyman, Lynch, MacDonald, Nash, Page, Pialsted, Pratt, Smith, Wallace (S. C.), Wells, Wells (Miss.), White and Whiting—18.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of both Houses from Monday next till Tuesday, the 4th of January. He said he had offered it after a conference with both sides of the House. The resolution was agreed to and the House adjourned till Friday next.

ST. LOUIS.

The Mayoralty Contest.

ST. LOUIS, December 13.—Judge Wickham, of the Circuit Court, to-day dissolved the injunction granted last May restraining City Register Walsh from delivering the ballot boxes to the City Council, and dismissed the bill. This places the contest of Henry Overstolz against Jas. H Britton for Mayor, back into the City Council, and that body will doubtless proceed with the contest and decide which of these two gentlemen was elected Mayor at the special election last May.

A GIGANTIC LAND SWINDLE.

A stupendous land swindle has just been unearthed in Southeastern Missouri: It appears that deeds to lands in Northern Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri have been forged for some years past, and that agencies for this work were established in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Manchester, England. It is estimated deeds to over twelve million acres of land have been forged and disposed of, the valuation being $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. The land operated upon is owned by non-residents, and as records were mostly destroyed during the civil war the Ring had every facility to carry out the enormous swindle, and the deeds have been sold all over the United States and in England.

The Grand Jury of Shannon county, Missouri, has indicted Dr. Thomas K. Harmon, David S. Bingham and Jas. L. Lawton for complicity. Lawton seems to have been the executive man and operated extensively in England.

WHY THIS SILENCE?

[St. Louis Times]

The newspapers have had a great deal to say about Steinberger, the discoverer and appropriator of the Samoan Islands; but he is extensively ignored by those in authority. Grant is stolidly silent about Steinberger; and yet the present premier of Samoa is supposed to be one of the President's particular pets, and his mission one of great national importance. The Secretary of the navy merely remarks that Mr. Steinberger, special United States commissioner, availed himself of a passage on the Tuscarora to Samoa; and yet Steinberger is said to have received a considerable amount of munitions of war and other naval property. Why this silence, if the subject will bear to be spoken of?

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.

Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then; that is, take Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. delôw,s,mW

TEETH FILLED WITHOUT PAIN

at 278 Penn avenue by Dr Quincy A. Scott's new method. His offices are filled every day with those who prefer pleasure to pain.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

S. H. Dyer, charged with barratry. Jury out.

Charley Wagner, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of James Cotton. Wagner is the man who is charged with striking Mr. William Ferguson, a division boss on the Pennsylvania Railroad with a heavy piece of iron, crushing his skull and injuring him so badly that for a time his life was despaired of. The affair occurred near Spring Hill station on the evening of the 10th of November last. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding Wm. Ferguson.

Patrick Morrow, charged with forcible entry and detainer, was allowed a nolle pros.

John Cronin, assault and battery. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Jas. Noble vs. Ellen Noble, and vice versa. Actions in divorce, and still on trial.

In the case of Meyer and wife vs. Nicholas Winters et al. Verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Thomas M. Bayne, administrator of Hugh Roberts, vs. Mrs. Nancy Graham. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $62.59.

James E Schmertz vs. C. Staerz. Verdict for plaintiff, $343.49.

In the case of James D. Schwartz vs. Mary E. Heslett et al. partition and appraisment were presented in open Court and approved. A rule was granted on the parties to appear in Court on Friday, December 24, at nine o'clock A. M., to accept or refuse said properties of the appraisment placed thereon.

C. L. Stoner vs. John Napier, an action to recover money alleged to have been paid for the benefit of defendant. Jury out.

T. S. Calhoun & Co. vs. J. R. and Mary O. McKee, owners, and William Chambers contractor, and same plaintiff vs. Daniel Gregg. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and White.

A. S. McClung administrator of John Mellon, deceased, vs. Mrs. Mary A. Diamond. On trial.

W. P. Carter et al. vs. the Eureka Insurance Co. On trial.

Edward Kalb vs. Herbert, two cases. On trial.

Hatch et al. vs. Graver. Settled by defendant giving his note at three months to Elizabeth Hatch for $2,525.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Thomas F. Bailey, trading as T. F. Bailey & Co., of Allegheny city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shafer.

John Holgate, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The petition of S. Osterhout & Bro., creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien. Referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Benj. F. Marshall and Nelson Marshall, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay to each of said bankrupts the State exemption; returnable 28th inst.

Dale, Ross & Co., et al., creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Samuel A. Louder, James L. Louder and Isaac Steeley, partners, as Louder & Steeley, of Altoona. The usual order to show cause was granted. An order was made restraining certain creditors.

Andrews & Hitchcock et al., vs. the Erie Rolling Mill Company, debtors, Erie. The order asked for leave to sell certain property was refused.

Christian Lichtenberger & Co. et al., creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against Meier Weil and Jacob Oxenhart, partners as M. Weil & Co., debtors, Allegheny City. The usual order was granted, returnable 21st inst.

Conrad Reiter, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Assignee's report of the sale of certain policy of insurance confirmed subject to exceptions.

John M. Fass, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made allowing the Allemania Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., to issue levari facias and sell certain real estate at Sheriff's sale.

Wm L. Ross, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for final examination before Register Willard.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Wm. Green, the colored murderer of his half-brother, Samuel Marshall, occupied the day and is still on trial.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the matter of F. S. Calhoun & Co. vs. J. R. McKee and wife, owners, and Wm. Chambers contractor, the jury found for plaintiff for $64 06.

Same plaintiffs vs. David Methary and Wm Chambers, similar verdict.

Thomas Whiteford vs. W. B. Barton. Verdict for plaintiff for $90 69.

George McGonnigle vs. Joseph E. Blake and J. D. Herr. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Owners of steamer Lockwood vs. the Eureka Insurance Co. Verdict for defendant.

The cases of Kalb vs. Chas. Herbert and Joseph Robb, actions for slander, are still on trial.

In the case of West vs. Hubley a motion for a new trial was made by plaintiff's counsel.

James A. Mullin vs. Wm. Criukshank, motion for a new trial on part of defendant.

First National Bank of Newark, Ohio, vs. Jacob Neely. Rule on plaintiff to show cause why attachment issued should not be dissolved.

Fred. Gwinner, for use of Cyrus Howard, vs. the City of Allegheny; action on a grading contract. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

William Mahler, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Shafer.

Adam Fney, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Appointment of W. A. Lewis as assignee approved. An injunction was also granted against Garlich & Sizer.

Henry G. Sheasley, Venango county, and Abraham Simeon, Crawford county, both bankrupt. Order for the discharge of the bankrupts made by the Court.

B. A. Snow, bankrupt, Warren county. Petition for discharge presented and referred to Register Woodruff.

McKnight, Duncan & Co. and McKnight, Porter & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh, Petitions of Joseph McKnight, Jr., Chambers McKibbea, Wm. W. Acheson and Alexander B. McKibben for their discharge from bankruptcy were presented and the usual order made for a hearing before Register Harper on the 31 prox.

A. H. & T. E. Tack, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed nisi.

Clinton Wharton & Oliver F. Wharton, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made directing Paul Jones, the assignee, to sell certain real estate.

Connelly, Naylor & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Petition for a meeting of the creditors to consider and pass upon a proposition for composition presented, and a meeting ordered to be held on the 4th prox. before Register Harper.

Josiah Pfeifer and Samuel Richards vs. J. C. Brown, Collector, and J. H. Culbertson, Deputy Collector. The preliminary injunction asked for in the bill in equity presented on the 1st inst., was refused.

John S. Adams vs. the steamboat Storm. On motion of John J. Mitchell, Esq., proctor, leave was granted Keefer & Evans to intervene in this case.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of William A. Hawthorn vs. Jennings and others, a bill in equity to establish a title to a tract of land in Warren county, was taken up and the argument will occupy the attention of the Court for several days. Messrs. Weir & Gibson appear for the plaintiff, and R. & W. D. Brown, of Warren, Pa., and S. A. & W. S. Purviance, and Thomas M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, for the defendants.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of William Green, indicted for the murder of his half brother, Samuel Marshall, consumed the day. The jury are out.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the divorce case of Ellen Noble vs. James R. Noble, the plaintiff amended her petition and applied for an absolute divorce. The defendant made no defense, and the jury found for plaintiff. In the divorce proceeding of James R. Noble vs. Ellen Noble, the jury found for defendant.

George M'Gonigle vs. Joseph E. Blake et al. Verdict for plaintiff for $130.

A. J. Rich and wife vs

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Dolan, desertion, surety of peace and assault and battery. Nolle pros allowed.

John Frewolt, larceny. Nolle pros allowed.

Jacob Steiner, larceny, plead guilty. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

John Seifert, fornix et cet. Plead nolo contendere.

Jeremiah Carroll, assault and battery. Nolle pros allowed.

A. Leinheissen, larceny. Acquitted.

James Baltimore, colored, larceny. Plead guilty and sentenced one year to the Penitentiary.

Christian Kratt, convicted of receiving stolen goods, but recommended to mercy.

Robert Brown, aggravated assault and battery. Convicted.

John Bracken, entering a building with felonious intent. Plead nolo contendere.

George Hertzman, selling liquor without license. Nolle pros allowed.

A. H. Holmes, embezzlement as officer of a corporation. Plead nolo contendere.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Harding & Bro. vs. J. J Howard. Verdict for plaintiff's for $207.

J. J. Herman, in trust for Workingmen's Savings Bank of Allegheny. On trial.

Adam Bicker, for use, vs. W. Crede et al. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,001, subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

Robert Dickson, President of the Nation Trust Company, for use of John H. Bailey, Receiver, vs. David Ritchey; an action to recover on the bond of R. J. Grier. Verdict for defendant.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and White.

Adam Rush vs. Chas. Youer. Verdict for plaintiff for $218 49.

James O'Hanlon vs. James P. Barry. On trial.

Pittsburgh Steel Cutlery Works vs. Wm. Reed. Jury out.

Charles Springer vs. B. Shaw & Co. On trial.

A motion for a non suit, made by defendant in the case of Wood vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, is pending.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

U. S. Attorney Reed commenced suit against Henry Suhre, of Bedford county, who is charged with having in his possession empty barrels with perfect warehouse stamps upon them.

Jno S. Adams vs. the Steamer Storm. After the usual proclamation the vessel was condemned and ordered to be sold by the Marshall.

John G. Ogden and Charles O. Smith, bankrupts, Venango county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, notes, &c.

George M. Clark, Venango county, bankrupt. A similar order was made.

Jacob H. Dewees, bankrupt, Venango county Similar order.

Charles Spangler, bankrupt, Venango county. Similar order.

Joseph G. Pollock, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Resolution for composition with the creditors confirmed.

Andrews & Hitchcock vs. the Erie Rolling Mill Company, Erie county. Hearing on the motion for an injunction against the German Savings Institution continued without date and a trial by jury ordered at the February special term.

Thomas Richey et. al., vs. Wm. M. Lloyd, Altoona. Return day of order to show cause extended to the 5th prox.

Kneedler, Patterson & Co et al., vs William Argamast, Center county. A restraining order was issued against Christian Gingerich et al., and a hearing on an application for an injunction fixed for the 6th prox.

Wm. J. and Edward T. Steele, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made extending the time for the payment of a mortgage one year.

John Morford, bankrupt, Greene county. A restraining order was issued to Ezra Sayers, and hearing on the argument for an injunction fixed for the 5th prox.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The jury in the case of Cruse vs. the Kittanning Coal Company, et al., returned a verdict for the defendant, under the instructions of the Court,

Archibald Marshall, assignee in bankrupt y of T. F. Grubbs, vs. T. F. Grubbs and wife, an action of ejectment for a house and lot in Allegheny. Plaintiff took a non suit.

Stillman & Verry vs. D. Haines et al. An action upon a note. Verdict for plaintiff for $862

Leonard Kyler vs. A. J. Berger. This was an action to recover for the difference in value of a piece of land, worth less than described in the article of agreement. Plaintiff took a non suit under the ruling of the Court.

J. W. Baille, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was upon motion of J. H. McCreery, Esq., admitted to practice in the Courts of the United States

Alexander Smith against Christy & Oakley, assignees in bankruptcy, of Andrew Jackson. Action to recover the value of a barge taken by the assignees as the property of Andrew Jackson, which the plaintiff claims belonged to him. On trial.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Trump was convicted of having entered a building with intent to commit a felony, charged by William Fleming.

Henry Schaffer, Jr, plead guilty to a charge of aggravated assault and battery. John G. Snyder, prosecutor.

James Kelly was acquitted of a charge of larceny. William Billings, prosecutor.

James Hay was convicted of larceny. W. H. Stahlman, prosecutor.

John Savage and James Robinson plead nole contendere to a charge of larceny. J. Lietman, prosecutor.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of John Weissenberger, indicted for a felonious assault and battery. John Wilkinson, prosecutor.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Chas Decker, indicted for assault and battery. Jennie Burke, proecutrix.

George W. Parks is on trial on a charge of false pretense.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

J. J. Herman, in trust for Workingmen's Savings Bank, vs. W. A. Reed et al; action on a draft. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,110.

C. F. Meyer and wife vs. Nicholas Winters, Fred. Hillebrecht and David Hughes, action for damages for alleged injury to property of defendants by digging along side of it. On trial.

Henry Dauber vs. Tobias Kennedy. Rule to show cause why the levy should not be set aside.

A. Ortleib & Co., vs. Humbolt Fire Insurance Company, garnishee. Judgment on answer of garnishee.

The cases of Ellen Noble vs. James R Noble, and James R. Noble vs. Ellen Noble, libels in divorce, are on trial together.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

J. S. Johnson vs. City of Allegheny; action to recover work done in taking care of small pox patients. Jury out.

Jas. A. Mullen vs. Wm Cruikshank; action for slander. Verdict for plaintiff for $500.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Phillips & Mittenzwei, Joseph Keeling and Chess, Smythe & Co., actions to recover for wharfage. On trial.

P. G. West, exr., vs. Jacob Hubley et al. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. Ward vs. Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. Motion by plaintiffs' counsel to take off the peremptory nonsuit ordered.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Thomas Bakewell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The clerk was ordered to draw a warrant for $107, a dividend in favor of Frank Seibert, a creditor.

Jacob H. Dewees, bankrupt, Venango county. Order for discharge made.

William B. Barton, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A meeting of the creditors was ordered for the 18th inst., to ascertain whether the composition resolution has been properly passed.

Fred. Fette, bankrupt, Warren county Order for the sale of personal property made.

Nation Trust Company, debtor, Pittsburgh. The resolution of composition was ordered to be recorded and made binding upon all the parties concerned.

B. F. Biber, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Shafer.

L. D. Galligan, bankrupt, Warren county. Petition for discharge presented, and a final hearing ordered before Register Woodruff on the 13th prox.

Francis Adary, bankrupt, city. Petition of Thomas Dickson for a rule on Joseph Mitchell, assignee, to show cause why he should not pay a certain judgment. Referred to Register Harper.

Charles Spangler, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition for discha ge presented and an order made for a hearing before Register Rogers, on the 10th prox.

Kneedler, Patterson & Co. vs. Wm. Armagast, Order to show cause extended to the 17th inst.

George S. McCartney, bankrupt. The hearing for an application for an injunction continued to the 17th inst.

Olmstead & Jewhurst, bankrupts, Venango county. The Court decided that the Register has power to issue a supposna duces te cum to bankrupt or witness for the production of books claimed to belong to a third party but in the custody of the party subpœnaed.

J. D. Chadwick, assignee of Olmstead & Jewhurst, bankrupts, vs. Joseph B. Olmstead; Joseph W. Jewhurst, E. G. Burgess and E. S. Huggins. Bill in equity filed in aid of bankruptcy proceedings and a subpœna issued returnable on the first Monday of January. A restraining order against the defendants was issued and the 23rd inst. fixed for the hearing of the application for an injunction.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Alexander Smith vs. Christy & Oakley, assignees of Andrew Jackson, an action to recover the value of a barge. Verdict for plaintiff.

Mercantile Insurance Company vs. Samuel T. Paisley, impleaded with A. Ammon. This was an action to recover on a bond, and the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,744 43.

The trial list having been disposed of, the jury were discharged.

The equity list will be taken up on Monday morning.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

William Antonine, charged by Paul Descatzi with felonious assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

Wm. Reese, alias Reats, was convicted of larceny, N. Gallinger prosecutor.

John Jones was convicted of larceny, and sentenced six months to the Work House. C. P. Karr prosecutor.

Joseph Wilt was convicted of larcency, Jas. Wilson prosecutor.

George W. Parks was acquitted of false pretense, Michael McGill prosecutor.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of Joseph Mackin, indicted for larceny, on oath of John E Betteridge.

The jury is out in the case of Jackson Stilley, indicted for nuisance in keeping a ferocious dog.

Stephen Dyer was acquitted of a charge of common barratry.

Surety and desertion cases will be disposed of to-day.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The two cases of Noble vs. Noble, libels in divorce, are still on trial.

Stewart Armstrong vs. Wm. Boyd. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

Michael Mulvey vs. Monongahela Bridge Company. Action to recover for personal injuries, alleged to have been received by falling through the bridge. On trial.

The election of D. Geiger as Councilman from the Thirty-second ward was reported and confirmed.

C. F. Meyer and wife vs. Nicholas Wenters et al. Jury out.

In the case of Atlas Works vs. Norman & Updegraff, a motion and reasons for a new trial were filed ex parte plaintiff.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Anderson to Wm. Hill, Isaac W. Ross and Wm. Creighton were appointed appraisers

John Logan vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, garnishees of Richard Serhall. On trial.

A verdict for defendants was rendered in the three cases of the city of Pittsburgh against Joseph Keeling, Chess, Smythe & Co. and Phillips & Mittenzei, actions to recover for wharfage on the South Side.

David Kestner vs. Henry Schild. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,095 17.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

Walter L. Whann, bankrupt, Venango county. Partial argument had on the rule to show cause why the specifications of objection to bankrupt's discharge should not be stricken off, vacated and set aside, and further argument continued without delay.

James Bryden & Sons, bankrupts, Venango county. Petition for discharge presented and final hearing ordered before Register Rogers; on the 10th prox.

Samuel T. McClelland, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Meeting of the creditors ordered to take place on the 18th inst., to ascertain whether the resolution for composition has been properly passed.

Baldwin, Marquis & Co., et al., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. George I. Whitney, of Pittsburgh, was appointed assignee, the creditors having failed to choose one.

William H. Mechling, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Motion for an injunction against A. Marshall, argued, and decision of the court reserved.

Baer & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. The report of Register Willard, as to the validity of the claim referred, and the Assignee ordered to pay the amount found due.

William Stewart, of Scranton, and Ellis Harris, of Oil City, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy and the usual order of reference was made.

The Register's report in the case of William B. Barton, bankrupt, relative to the composition proceedings. The secured liabilities amount to $26,152 39, and the unsecured liabilities $95,890 92 making an aggregate of liabilities of $122,043 36. The available assets are set down at $48 291 60, and unavailiable assets consist principally of items due on account of unfinished street contracts. The Register reports the sale of 150 shares of stock in the Oakland and East Liberty Railway Company, to C. Zug and D. W. C. Bidwell; that the bankrupt has compromised with his creditors at 50 cents on the dollar, payable in two annual installments, commencing with December, 1876, without interest.

U. S. District Court—Judge McKennan

This Court convened but transacted no business.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett

John Savage and James Robinson, for larceny, were sentenced to the Workhouse, the former for sixty and the latter for ninety days.

John Trump, for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years. Trump is one of the celebrated Oyler family.

John Bracken, for a simliar offense, was sentenced eighteen months to the Workhouse.

Henry Schaffer, Jr, for aggravated assault and battery, was fined ten dollars and sentenced to jail for ten days.

Albert Reider, charged with false pretense, was allowed a nolle pros.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and and Collier.

In the case of George Bardonner vs. Catherine Bardonner, the Court appointed Robert Frazier, Esq, examiner to take testimony.

In the case of Kinder Blair vs. Kennedy et al., C. C. Taylor, Esq., was appointed Master, and Theodore Bruback, receiver.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Cuthbert to C. Z. Rott, Andrew S. Miller was appointed auditor.

H. J. Shurtleff, Esq, was appointed auditor in the voluntary assignme nt of J. Reizinstein to M. Goldsmith.

J. W. Murray, Esq., was appointed Auditor in the case of James Gallagher vs. Matthew Doran.

John Ruck petitioned for a divorce from Eliza Ruck. A subpœna was awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of Carl Retter to Aaron French, the report of assignee was presented and filed.

Final decrees of divorce were made to the following cases:

Samuel Cowley vs. Mary A. Cowley.

Mary Geiser vs. John J. Geiser.

Catherine Lafferty vs. Hugh Lafferty.

A decree of divorce was refused in the case of Margaret S. Fleeger vs. William A Fleeger.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing Kirkpatrick and White.

The account of the Citizen's Oil Refinery wrs presented and approved nisi, and the corporation, declared, dissolved.

The auditors' report in the case of W. J. Hammond vs. Wm. Warwick & Co., was presented and confirmed absolutely, and Prothonotary ordered to pay out the money in his hands in accordance with its provisions.

In the case of G. W. Shannon and wife, for use, vs. Agnes Shannon, Harris B. Herron, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

Thomas Mellon, for use, vs. John O'Neil et al., the report was confirmed absolutely, and money ordered to be paid out in accordance with its provisions.

John Logan vs. the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad Company. Verdict for defendants.

Freehold Bank vs. Smith Prothonotary ordered to pay plaintiff $2 553 03, and Geo. W. Smith the balance of fund in Court.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The bonds of John H. Stewart, guardian of the Berryhill minors, were presented and approved.

Estate of Harriet Creek, deceased James H. Baldwin appointed auditor to make distribution.

Estate of Frederick Ubinger, deceased. On petition order made for sale of certain property to pay debts.

Estate of N. Schultz, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Estate of John H. Warnhoff, deceased Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Margaret Robertson appointed guardian of Wm. and Agnes Robertson, minors Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Wm. Lynch, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Estate of A. H. Harvey, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Margaret C. Carnahan, minor. On petition order made for the private sale of minor's interest in real estate.

Estate of Wm. Keyser, Sr., deceased. Wm. G. Hawkins, Jr., appointed auditor to pass upon exceptions, &c., and restate account, and made distribution of balances, &c.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

W. M. Reiber, Wm. H. Clarke and Wm P. Book, Butler county bankrupts, were discharged.

Adam Fhey, bankrupt, city. Injunction asked for against Garlick & Sizer, refused.

Andrews & Hitchcock, et al. vs. Erie Rolling Mill Company, bankrupts, Erie. Petition for the sale of certain property was argued, and decision of Court reserved.

F. F Grubbs, bankrupt, city. Petition of Wm Neely, Administrator, presented, and petitioner allowed to enforce his judgments by execution in the Courts of Allegheny county.

Dale, Ross & Co. vs. Samuel A. Loudon et al., Altoona Petition of creditors for the adjudication of defendants in bankrupicy, was presented and usual order to show cause granted, made returnable on the 21st inst.

J. E. Taylor et al. vs. Wm. Williamson. Motion made to dismiss proceedings in bankrupicy. Order made to show cause, &c.

N. Whiting & Co., bankrupts, city. Register's report of composition meeting, including the proposition of debtors for composition and a resolution accepting and confirming the same presented and an order made for a meeting of creditors on the 18th inst. to ascertain whether the resolution has been passed in the manner prescribed by the act.

J. S. Allen, bankrupt, Butler county. Order made for the sale of a certain leasehold, subject to liens.

H. Rogers, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of certain real estate, subject to incumbrance.

ROBERT GRIER'S BOND.

THE CASE OF DICKSON VS. RICHIE—QUESTIONS OF LAW RAISED—VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

From The Daily Post of December 9.

In Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, before Judge Stowe, the case of Robt. Dickson, President of the Nation Trust Company, for use of John H. Bailey, receiver, vs. David Richie, was taken up. The action was to recover on the bond of Robert J. Grier the departed cashier of the Nation Trust Company, for fifty thousand dollars purporting to be signed by the defendant and others. The bond is for the faithful performance by Grier of the duties of his office as cashier of the bank Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, and J. H. Bailey, Esq., appear for plaintiffs, and Hamilton, Marshall and Slagle for defendants.

Before commencing the argument to the jury Mr Hamilton moved that plaintiffs be required to account more fully for the non-production of the minute book, cash book, etc., of the bank, reading from the affidavits of Mr. Bailey and others, to the effect that the books were not in their possession, and that they knew nothing of them. He held the affidavits to be defective. Judge Stowe, however, thought them sufficient and refused to entertain the motion

Mr. Dalzell opened for the plaintiffs, stating that after Mr. Grier went away there were found among papers in the possession of the bank officers, a bond given for the faithful performance of his duties as cashier of the bank. The bond was dated June 5, 1866, and was for the amount of $50,000. The names of David Richie and others were signed as obligors, and Robert Dickson, President of the bank, obligee. He proposed to show that Grier had not been faithful to his trust, and had grossly violated it in a manner that had brought ruin upon the bank, and the suit was for the purpose of recovering on the bond. He then produced what he said would be shown to be the original document.

Mr. Hamilton made the following objections to the bond as presented in evidence:

1. It is not the instrument declared on in the case.

2. It is not the instrument a copy of which purports to be annexed to the affidavit of claim.

3. It appears by inspection of the instrument that the name of John Watt, in the body of the same had been erased and the name at the foot of the board also erased.

4. Likewise it appears by inspection that the name of Frank Ardary is inserted in the body of the bond and at the foot of it instead of the name of John Watt, with Ardary signature and seal attached thereto in both cases.

6. None of the above erasions, alterations and additions are noted in the attestation

7. It also appears that the alterations and additions were not made by the same pen and ink of the writing in the bond or by any of the obligors.

8. It also appears by endorsement on said bond that the erasions, alterations and additions in the bond were made on the 30th of June, 1868, two years after the date of the original document.

9. The instrument is not stamped as required by an act of Congress.

Mr. H. said it appeared evident that the alterations had been made by James M. Taylor, one of the subscribing witnesses opposite the name of F. Ardary.

The question of the validity of the instrument was discussed at length, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, for plaintiff, arguing that the alterations did not materially affect the validity of the bond, particularly the obligation of Mr. Richie for his proportionate amount.

Messrs. Hamilton and Marshall, on the other hand, argued that the instrument by mutilation had lost all its force in a Court of Justice. The alteration was material, because the name of a co-surety in good business standing was erased and the name of one in bankruptcy inserted in its place. They also insisted that on general principles the alteration of the instrument, without their knowledge or consent, made it an entirely new instrument, and altogether a different one from that which their client had signed.

Judge Stowe decided the objections well taken and directed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant on the ground that there was no evidence admitted sustaining the claim. A verdict for defendant was rendered.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

Nearly all the glass factories in this city are in operation.

Lorenz & Wightman have commenced operations in their bottle house.

Ripley & Co., glass manufacturers, have blocked their furnace and shut down for a time.

The gas well at the Rochester tumbler works "struck" a short time ago, became partly filled up by some means, and was bored deeper in consequence, and on the 26th ult. gas was reached at a depth, we understand, of 950 feet, which sent the sand pump to the top of the derrick. It is said the company will put down another well soon.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Works made in the week ending 27th November, in six single turns, 116 "blows," the resulting product being 1,968 rails, equal to 521,360,224 tons; and during the four weeks then ending, in twenty-six single turns, 2,671 tons ingots, the rails made numbering 8,057, weighing 2,145 54-2240 tons. The rails less than thirty feet in length numbered only 481, being under six per cent.

The Pittsburgh Tube Calk Company's works are now running full force, making all sizes one prong steel toe calks, and turning out at present about a ton per day. This is a new industry for this city, and is a move in the direction of working our raw products into higher forms that should be more common among us. The calks are made entirely of steel, weld readily, and are giving the best satisfaction. They are put up in twenty-five pound boxes.

There are ten establishments in this country which make Bessemer steel rails, as follows: Edgar Thomson Steel works, Edgar Thomson Steel Company, Limited, Pittsburgh; Rensselaer Iron Works, John N. Griswold & Co., Troy, New York; Cambria Iron Works, Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown Pa; Pennsylvania Steel works, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Baldwin Station, near Harrisburg, Pa; Newberg Rolling Mill, Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Newberg, Ohio; North Chicago Rolling Mill, North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, Chicago, Ill; Joliet Iron and Steel Works, Joliet Iron and Steel Company, Joliet, Ill; Bethlehem Rolling Mill, Bethlehem Iron Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; Lackawanna Iron Works, Lackawanna Iron Company, Scranton, Pa.; Joseph E Brown Company, works at South Chicago, Ill,

HOW IT WORKS.

THE TRAMP ORDINANCE CAUSES THE TRAMPS TO TRAMP OUT OF THE FOREST CITY.

The Cleveland Herald thus speaks of the effect of the tramp ordinance upon the motley army in that city:

The tramp ordinance went into effect Tuesday morning. Early in the morning thirty-five of them were marched from Poverty Barn down to the Bethel and given their breakfasts. Street Commissioner Vetter then separated them, putting them into squads and starting them out to cleaning streets, with bosses to keep them at it. They began to drop out soon after going to work, and when they got back to Poverty Barn at night there were only seventeen left, and only seven others came in for lodging. Already the ordinance seems to be accomplishing its object—driving them out of town. During the day they shoveled up considerable dirt on St. Clair, Water, River and other streets. Some of them seemed to know how to work while others were both ignorant and unwilling. One or two who left the work during the day were arrested afterwards for loafing about. They will doubtless be sent to the Work House.

The Street Commissioner will be glad of donations of old clothes and boots to be distributed among those who are worthy.

NINE MONTHS BLIND.

SCROFULOUS EYES THE CAUSE.

A little nephew four years old, of Mr John Berts, No. 132 Spring Garden, Allegheny, was brought to Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist, No. 256 Penn avenue, not long since, who had not been able to open his eyes for nine months. He constantly buried his head in a pillow or had his eyes tied up with several handkerchiefs; scalding tears run from his eyes constantly, the lids were much swol en and over each sight there was an ulcer of the cornia. Under Dr. Sadler's care, the swelling is gone, the tears are dried up, the ulcers healed, one eye open all the time, both pure and he is playing about as happy as ever.

Gwelson y farddoniaeth Saesoneg a Iwciaida Wm. A. Taylor, Ysw., (un o clygwyr y Post, o'r ddinas honj o adarllen yn Eisteddfod Pittsburgh y Nadolig. Y mae'r gwaith yn cynwys dryehieddyllau comps, ac yehwanega at enw uchel Mr Taylor fel bradd. Y mae pobpeth yn argoeio gwledd i'r rhai a roddant eu presenoldeb yn yr wyl hon.—Y Wasg.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

SPEAKER KERR SERENADED,

The Compliment Paid by the Jackson and Metropolitan Clubs.

RESPONSE OF THE SPEAKER.

Senator Wallace also Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The Democratic Jackson Association and Metropolitan Democratic Club formed in torchlight procession to-night, and proceeding to Willard's Hotel, serenaded Speaker Kerr, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—It would be very improper for me to-night to do more in the present condition of my health than simply, in a few words, to express to you the great gratification I have of receiving, at your hands, this evidence of respect and appreciation, and to express to you my acknowledgement for the courtesy you have manifested in extending to me this very cordial reception. I beg you to accept my thanks and to excuse me from saying anything more. I bid you all a good night.

Speaker Kerr retired amid cheers and music.

REMARKS OF SENATOR WALLACE.

Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania, was then introduced and said: The Forty-Fourth Congress had now been entrusted to the Democracy. It was for them to prove their ability in lessening the burdens of an oppressed and overtaxed people; to stop the leaks and to punish wrong-doers. Economy must mark every step and the government be administered for the benefit of all sections. The Democracy were about to enter upon their trial; the people themselves were the judges. It was for the Democrats in Congress to prove their fitness for the high places to which they were called. They must be governed by statesmanship deep and wide enough to cover every section and the great interests of all. Judgment and discretion must mark their pathway.

OTHER PROMINENT DEMOCRATS SERENADED.

Senators Thurman, Stevenson and English, and Representative Cox were also serenaded and acknowledged the compliment in brief remarks.

WASHINGTON.

Suits of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company Reinstated.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Mr. Riddle, counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in the District Court to-day, stated he had heretofore dismissed in entire unsappreciation of the wishes of the Company and without authority, suits against parties for the recovery of money received by them on account of subsidy and on his own motion the Court reinstated the cases.

GENEVA AWARD CLAIMS.

The bill introduced in the Senate on Thursday, to repeal the twelfth section, organizing the Court to distribute Geneva awards so as to allow insurance companies to participate, is not intended to cover all claims of foreign companies. One of the reasons urged for inserting the twelfth section, excluding the insurance companies, was that the stockholders in many of our companies were foreigners, and it would not be proper to allow them the benefit of award.

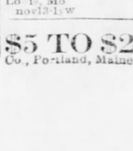
THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

The newly appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, John G. Smith, has arrived and assumed charge of the Indian Bureau to-day.

INFORMATION WANTED.

In April, 1873, THOMAS J. McCALL aged now 21 years, left his residence, near Morristown, Ohio and which he has been heard from since by his relatives, and any information concerning him will be gratefully received by the undersigned. He is earnestly requested to return home, where his presence is particularly desired at this time. All newspapers throughout the country are requested to copy this notice. Baltimore and Philadelphia papers especially are asked to give this notice a place in their columns.

JOSEPH McCALL,
Morristown, Belmont Co., Ohio.
dec17-w-m



Centaur Liniment allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, sparin, and flesh, bone and muscle ailments. [White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for Animals.

"WEST WINDSOR, Mich., Dec. 10, 1874.

"Mr. Riley Hance, of this place, an aged man, has had a wonderful cure by your Liniment, and he wants it made known for the benefit of mankind. The following is his affidavit:

Yours truly, L. McQUOWN.

"State of Michigan, County of Eaton, ss.

"Riley Hance, on his oath, says: That for the last ten years he has been very severely afflicted with the Rheumatism, and has been for the last six years entirely helpless, insomuch that he could hardly move, and had given up all hopes of ever being helped. And deponent further says that about five months ago, I commenced the using of Centaur Liniment, and it has restored me wonderful, and now I feel almost as well as ever. RILEY HANCE."

"Subscribed and sw rn to before me, this the 1st day of Dec. 1874. LEONIDAS McQUOWN, Justice of the Peace."

LEXINGTON, KY., June 30, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN:—I take very great pleasure in recommending the Cent ur Liniment for animals. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for bruises, scratches, cuts, splints, &c. Very respectfully,

HENRY P. McGRATH."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. nov1-3m

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Dirt and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

corner Oralg street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

1876. Postpaid. $1 60.

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$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. au11-lyW

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carleton, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill. jan14-W

$10 TO $25 Per Day to Farmers and others to sell an article of Spices, Coffee, &c. Address THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13-1yW

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. sep18-1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW PATENT

Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

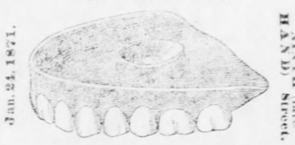
Both Upper and Lower and all Styles o Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the state. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and fan no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal-1yr

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NOW READY!

Slipper Patterns, 48c to $2 83.
Dolls, China, 3c, Gum, 22c.
Dishes, 25, 37, 73, 99c.
Salt Wi dmg Tops, 15c.
Relief Seals, 25c.
Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, 39c to $3.
Ladies' Silk Ties, Lace ends, 39c.
Ladies' Three Inch Hem Handkerchiefs, 3 for $1.
Men's Initial Linen Handkerchiefs, 49c.
Hair Brushes, 12c to $2 25.
Pocket Books, 15c to $1 47.
Ladies' Cuffs, in Box, 39c.
Combination Paper Lap Board, $1 25.
Collars and Cuffs, in Box, 39c.
6 Linen Handkerchiefs, in Box, 75c to $6.
Initial Handkerchiefs.
Presents useful and ornamental now ready. Call early and get first choice.

J. D. CARLISLE,
37 Fifth Avenue.
dec11

12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered agents We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, for $1. Sell for $3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and homes for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter, Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pen holder, Pencil, pair Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch, English rolled Gold plate, sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance, Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $50 to $100. Sent to any address for only $5, or two for $9. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

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$12,000 ..... for $4 00
$50,000 ..... for $10 00
$250,000 ..... for $35 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $12

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $250,000.

A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month

Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50.

Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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And dealers in French and Enameled Glass,

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Of $1,000,000, $50,000, $20,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000 with other Smaller Sums are paid in full by the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each 6 for $5 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. S. L. NACO, Eastern Agents, 29 Nassau street, New York. sep5-6mW

WANTED—A GOOD DRUG CLERK. Also one young man in every village and town in the State of Pennsylvania to sell a new patent article. There is nothing can equal the sale of it; more money in it than anything else. Send 10 cents for sample. DR. A. SLEE, 325, 327 and 329 Superior St., Cleveland, O. nov27-Wtf

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. sep5-1yW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee the cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

PROPOSED NEW OCEAN CABLE.

New Mode of Electing the President.

River and Railway Improvements.

INDIAN AND POSTAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1875.

THE SENATE.

A large number of memorials were presented and laid upon the table to be referred to appropriate committees when appointed. Among them were the following:

NUMEROUS BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WRIGHT (Iowa) from the Citizens and Congressional district of Iowa a bill for the repeal of the law requiring a two cent stamp on bank checks.

PEACE CONGRESS.

Also a memorial of the Friends of Illinois, Iowa and Kansas on the subject of the Peace Congress of Nations.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

By Mr. CHRISTIANCY, for the payment of money instead of awarding land to certain soldiers in the late war.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

By Mr. WINDOM, from the citizens of Wisconsin for the improvement of Fox river and the construction of a canal along the bank of Wisconsin river from Portage City, Wisconsin, to the Mississippi.

CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

By Mr. OGLESBY, a memorial of the United States Centennial Commission and Centennial Board of Finance for an appropriation of one and a half million dollars. He gave notice that he would ask to have it referred to the Committee on Appropriations when appointed.

Bills were introduced to be printed and lie upon the table to be referred hereafter as follows:

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

By Mr. ROBERTSON, to remove legal and political disabilities of all citizens of the United States subject thereto.

NEW OCEAN CABLE.

By Mr. SPENCER, granting W. Cornell Jewett and associates charter rights for a telegraph ocean cable communication between the Pacific coast of the United States and Asia.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

By Mr. M'MILLAN, to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. (It allows that company ten years additional time to complete the road.)

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

By Mr. BAYARD, regulating salaries of Judges of Court of Claims. (It provides that salaries of these judges shall be $6,000 per annum from and after the passage of the act.)

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

By Mr. INGALLS, for the sale of Block Bob Indian lands in Kansas—conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States courts and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians.

OSAGE INDIAN AGENCY.

Mr. INGALLS submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to transmit the report of the Commission appointed to investigate affairs of the Osage Indian agency together with evidence taken by the Board and separate findings of individual members. Agreed to.

COUNTING VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

By Mr. MORTON, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the disposition of questions arising therefrom. The bill is a copy of the bill on the same subject which was proposed by the Privileges and Elections Committee and reported to the Senate last February.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

By Mr. WEST, amendatory and supplementary of the acts to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad. The bill is mainly the copy of the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Railroads on February 19th last and recommended.

DEPOSITORS IN THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

By Mr. ROBERTSON, to secure depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, when appointed, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the postal laws as to produce a revenue adequate to the support of that service. Ordered printed.

RESOLUTION TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT BY DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. MORTON submitted a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to elect the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, and to abolish the Electoral College. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when appointed.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. BAYARD said, on behalf of the minority of the Senate, that he desired to express regret that, upon the Committee of Finance numbering nine members, they had not been allowed the same proportion which the sense of justice on the part of the majority had given the minority on other committees at this time, considering the importance of the duties of that Committee. The number of the minority on the floor and their share of responsibility in moulding legislation in regard to finances, the ratio deemed by the majority and minority a just one upon the other committees should prevail upon this Committee. He had understood, however, that two members of the Finance Committee, the Senator from Illinois (Logan) and the Senator from Nevada (Jones), would be here soon, and upon their arrival it was proposed to consider the subject of allowing the minority a greater representation. He hoped the proposition would be carried out.

It was ordered that bills and memorials presented yesterday be taken from the table and referred to appropriate committees.

PETITION FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. INGALLS presented the petition of the widow of A. J. Short, late Deputy United States Surveyor, asking an appropriation of ten thousand dollars compensation for the loss of her husband who was killed by the Indians while surveying lands in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER.

Mr. MOREY presented the memorial of the Texas Constitutional Convention in relation to depredations on the people of the Texas frontier by bands of marauders organized beyond the limits of the State. Military Affairs.

M. E. BOOK CONCERN PETITIONING FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. COOPER presented the memorial of Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South asking to be compensated for the loss of property at Richmond, Va., and Louisville, Ky., during the war. War Claims.

It was ordered that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

A SENATOR DESIRES TO WITHDRAW

Mr. WEST presented a letter from W. L. McMillan, of Louisiana, asking permission to withdraw his credentials as Senator elect from the State of Louisiana (by the McEnery Legislature.) He submitted an order that the request for the withdrawal of papers be granted, but objection was made by several Senators on the Democratic side and it was laid over.

GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to amend the act creating a tribunal to adjudicate the Geneva award. It repeals so much of the twelfth section of the act as includes insurance companies and allows them to participate in the award. It also extends the time of Court for a period sufficient to enable it to hear and dispose of such additional claims, such period not to exceed one year from the expiration of the time for filing claims under this action Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to extend the duration of court for the adjudication of claims arising of geneva award. It provides for amending the act of June 23, 1874, so as to make it include all claims directly resulting from damage increased by the so-called insurgent cruiser Shenandoah, (before her departure from Melbourne, February 18th, 1863) Chicamauga, Georgia, Nashville, Retribution, Sumter and Tallahassee respectively that may be presented to the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims within six months after the passage of this amendatory act. The bill proceeds to declare that all claims shall be received, adjudicated and paid to the same extent and effect and in same manner and out of the same fund that is provided in the act of June 23, 1874 for claims resulting from damage caused by the acts of Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne. The 2d section provides that Commissioners shall, as soon as practicable, report to the Secretary of the Treasury each of several judgments which have been or may be hereafter rendered by them for loss or damage caused by the Alabama and Florida and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne. The Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as may be after either of said judgments are reported, pay the same with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the date of loss as certified. The bill finally provides that the duration and powers of said court shall be extended to the 22d day of January, 1877, and authorizes the President by proclamation to further extend said time and powers for a period not exceeding one year thereafter. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to amend the act of July 24, 1866, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean. It provides that failure or omission of either of the Pacific Railroad Companies to pay the costs of surveying lands to which they are entitled under Congressional grants or to take patents for them, shall not exempt such lands from local taxation, but they shall be subject to taxation by States and Territories upon evidence of lists which it is hereby made the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to prepare and furnish to the Governor of any State or Territory who may apply for the same, showing what lands pertain to the respective railroad grants in their respective State or Territory limits. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill authorizing payment of duties on imports in legal tenders and National Bank notes. It provides that from and after July 4th, 1876, duties on imports may be paid in legal tenders and National Bank notes or coin, at the option of the importer.

Mr. BOGY said it was not his intention at this time to discuss the merits of the bill, but he looked upon it as a measure tending to specie resumption, and in his opinion it was the only way the country would ever attain resumption. He offered the bill so as to prepare the way for this operation. The only way to resume specie payment was by appreciating the paper now in circulation. He was not in favor of any increase of paper currency, but he wished to appreciate that paper as long as the country had the system of national banks. Whether it was a wise one or not, it seemed to him that it was the duty of Congress to give that paper as much value as possible. He desired the amount of legal tenders now in circulation to remain as at present. He looked upon any contraction of the currency as ruinous to the country. He thought the bill submitted by him could be explained as the only measure which could possibly lead to resumption at the proper time he would endeavor to explain it.

Mr MORRILL (Vt.) said he would not discuss this measure now, but after the statement of the Senator from Missouri, (Bogy), he (Morrill) deemed it proper to make a counter statement. It was perfectly clear that the measure which the Senator proposed would be one of contraction. It would at once drive out of the country what little specie we now have When there was no use for specie it became a commodity, and would be exported. The passage of this bill would be in violation of the public faith, and he was sorry to see that this was the first proposition in regard to finances brought into the Chamber. Should the bill be passed it would reduce our revenue at least twenty-five per cent. The very salvation of the country depended upon a strict adherence to the pledges of the Government. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDING THE RULES.

Mr. THORNTON submitted a resolution to amend the 25th rule of the Senate, so that bills may be introduced without previous notice, and that it should not be necessary to state on the minutes that permission had been asked or obtained to introduce a bill without such notice.

Mr MORTON said it cost several hundred dollars every session to print these formal words in the record, and he saw no use in it. Referred.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Senate Committees are as follows:

Privilege and Elections—Messrs. Morton, (Chairman) Logan, Mitchell, Wadleigh, Cameron of Wisconsin, McMillan, Saulsbury, Merriman, Cooper.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Cameron of Pennsylvania (Chairman), Morton, Harlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, McCreery, Bogy, Eaton.

Finance—Messrs Sherman (Chairman), Morrill, of Vermont, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Logan, Boutwell, Jones of Nevada, Bayard, Kernan.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill of Maine (Chairman), Windom, West, Sargent, Allison, Dorsey, Davis, Withers, Wallace.

Commerce—Messrs. Conkling (Chairman), Spencer, Boutwell, Cameron of Wisconsin, Burnside, McMillan, Ransom, Dennis, McDonald.

Manufactures—Messrs Robertson (Chairman), Booth, Bruce, English, Wallace.

Agriculture — Messrs. Frelinghuysen (Chairman), Robertson, Harvey, Davis, Jordan.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Logan (Chairman), Cameron of Pennsylvania, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Burnside, Gordon, Randolph, Cockrill.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin (Chairman), Anthony, Morrill of Maine, Sargent, Conover, Norwood, White.

Judiciary — Messrs Edmunds (Chairman), Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Howe, Thurman, Stevens n.

Postoffices and Post Roads — Messrs. Hamlin (Chairman), Ferry, Dorsey, Jones of Nevada, Dawes, Paddock, Saulsbury, Maxey, Key.

Public Lands—Messrs. Oglesby (Chairman), Windom, Harvey, Hamilton, Paddock, Booth, Kelly, McDonald, Jones, of Florida.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Thurman, (Chairman), Bayard, Bogy, Edmunds, Christiancy.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Allison, (Chairman), Oglesby, Morrill, of Maine, Ingalls, Clayton, Bogy, McCreery.

Pensions—Messrs. Ingalls, (Chairman), Allison, Hamilton, Booth, Bruce, McDonald, Withers.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Stevenson, (Chairman), Johnson, Goldthwaite, Morrill, of Vermont, Wright.

Claims—Messrs. Wright, (Chairman), Mitchell, Wadleigh, Christiancy, McMillan, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Caperton, Cockrill, Jones, of Florida.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Spencer, (Chairman), Hitchcock, Dorsey, Ingalls, Robertson, Merriman, English.

Patents—Messrs Wadleigh (Chairman), Windom, Dawes, Johnson, Kernan.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morrill of Vermont (Chairman), Cameron of Pennsylvania, Paddock, Cooper, White.

Territories—Messrs. Hitchcock (Chairman), Cragin, Patterson, Christiancy, Cooper, Maxey.

Railroads—Messrs. West (Chairman), Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Hamilton, Mitchell, Dawes, Ransom, Kelly, Caperton, Eaton.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Sargent (Chairman), Hamlin, Alcorn, Harvey, Sharon, Goldthwaite, Rudolph.

Revision of Laws of United States—Messrs. Boutwell (Chairman) Alcorn, Christiancy, Caperton, Wallace.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Patterson (Chairman), Morton, Morrill of Vermont, Burnside, Bruce, Sharon, Gordon, Maxey, Key.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Messrs. Clayton (Chairman), Wright, Oglesby, Alcorn, Patterson, McCreery, Randolph.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Jones of Nevada, (Chairman), Dawes, Dennis.

Printing—Messrs Anthony (Chairman), Sherman, Saulsbury.

Library—Messrs. Howe (Chairman), Edmunds, Ransom.

On Rules—Messrs. Ferry (Chairman), Hamlin, Merriman.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Bayard (Chairman), Withers, Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Conover (Chairman), Patterson, Kelly.

On the Levees of the Mississippi River—Messrs. Alcorn (Chairman), Clayton, Harvey, Cooper, Cockrill.

To examine the several branches of the Civil Service—Messrs. Boutwell (Chairman), Conkling, Allison, Merriman, Eaton.

On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard — Messrs. Windom (Chairman), Sherman, West, Conover, Mitchell, Burnside, Norwood, Davis, Johnston.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 10.

After the reading of the journal, the oath was administered to Messrs. Chaplain and Egbert, who were absent on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, a resolution was adopted adding to the committees of the House a committee of eleven, to be known as the Committee on the Mississippi Levees.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. HOPKINS offered a resolution that so much of the President's message as related to the Centennial, be referred to a select committee of thirteen.

A point of order having been made that the message had already been referred to the Committee of the Whole and not in the possession of the House, the resolution, by unanimous consent, was finally received and adopted.

Mr HOLMAN moved an adjournment, but yielded to Mr. MacDougal, who asked leave to introduce and put upon its passage a bill repealing so much of the act of the 3d of March, 1875, as has been construed to cover postage on printed matter.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said he had a bill prepared by the Postoffice Department which he desired to offer as a substitute, which provides that from the 1st of January, 1876, postage shall be charged on pamphlets, transient newspapers, periodicals, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, proof sheets and corrected proof sheets, at the rates of one cent for every two ounces or fraction thereof, and that the postage on all other mailable matter of a third class shall remain as now provided by law.

Mr. HOLMAN said he had no doubt the measure was exactly correct, but it was a very important measure and should receive due consideration. He would not therefore withdraw the motion to adjourn.

Mr. McDOUGALL said he would accept Starkweather's bill as a substitute for his own.

Mr. HOLMAN thought that the bill was perhaps a little too broad in its provisions and that proper time should be taken for its due consideration.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said his bill had been prepared at the Postoffice Department and it ought to be considered immediately.

Mr. COX said—You committed a blunder last session about this matter. Do not hurry us now.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—I did not blunder.

Mr. COX—Your side of the House did, and we will correct your blunder if you give us time.

Mr. HOLMAN—The bill will be printed in to-morrow's Record, so that members can read it and be prepared to act upon it at the next meeting.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—Do I understand the gentleman from Indiana to object to the reduction of postage?

Mr. HOLMAN—I do not. I have said frequently that I thought the measure right. You passed the bill last session. I am anxious to have it corrected.

Mr. STARKWEATHER—You voted for it yourself and made a mistake. We want that mistake corrected.

Mr. RANDALL—A great number of mistakes were made in that bill last year, and it seems to me they should be corrected after proper consideration.

Mr. BURCHARD asked the Speaker whether Mr. McDougall's proposition was pending. The Speaker replied neither proposition was pending. They had been only read to the House for information.

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried, and the House adjourned till Tuesday next.

It was announced that a Democratic caucus would be held in the hall of the House on Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Reading soup house was put in operation on Tuesday.

A STATE Convention of the Junior Sons of '76 will meet in Tyrone on the 28th inst. and remain in session two days.

NEW CASTLE is to have a new paper. It will be devoted to the interests of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MRS. JOHN CLARK, a well-known and highly respected resident of Beaver, died on Sunday last in the eighty-second year of her age.

THE poultry association of Titusville are making extensive arrangements for their coming show, to be held in that city, commencing on the 28th inst.

H. J. WATERS, of the Lewistown, Mifflin county, Sentinel, is prepared to eulogize the memory of E. L. Benedict, a very wealthy citizen, who recently died at that place and left the editor a bequest of $20,000.

THE third annual session of the Pennsylvania State Grange will convene at Lancaster on Tuesday, December 14th, at 2 P. M. Each Subordinate Grange in the State is to be represented by its Master and his wife, if a Matron.

THE RECENT DISASTER.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Further Particulars of the Calamity.

NEW YORK, December 8.—A London special says: Captain Brickenstein of the unfortunate steamer Deutschland, who is at Harwich, to-day gave the following particulars of the loss of his vessel:

We left Bremerhafen on Sunday morning and early the following morning (Monday) encountered a heavy northwest snow storm. The weather was so thick that we found it necessary to throw lead constantly and to slacken the speed of the vessel. At half-past five o'clock the vessel struck and shortly afterwards commenced thumping very hard. Several vessels passed us quite closely but paid no attention whatever to our signals of distress. I ordered life-boats to be got in readiness and soon had them swung out, but I did not deem it safe to lower them in such a heavy sea. One boat was lowered against my positive order and she was almost immediately swamped and six persons who were in were drowned. A tremendous sea swept the decks a few minutes later and washed overboard many of the passengers who had all previously been provided with life preservers. After this I ordered the passengers to take to the rigging and some sought safety on the wheel house from which position they were rescued by a tugboat about ten o'clock in the morning.

POSITION OF THE VESSEL.

LONDON, December 8.—The steamship Deutschland now lies on the west edge of Kentish Knock, in four fathoms of water. Her stern is about five feet out of water at high tide. Her wood ends have started, but her spars, sides and everything are standing. Her hatches over the cargo are undisturbed, and her dock is dry at low water. Owners of the vessel, together with agents in London and Captain Brickenstein, went to the wreck to-day.

LIST OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

LONDON, December 8.—The following is a complete list of the first and second cabin passengers on the Deutschland:

Saved, first cabin—Wilhelm Lick, Cleveland, Carl Maher, Jr., Bremen. Missing—Julius Grossman, Hamburg.

Saved, second cabin—Anna Petzhold, Theodore Tiedman, George F. Sauer, Hermann Nathan, Edward Stamm, Eliza Stamm, all of New York; Franz Haman and family, Texas; Adolf Hormann, Cincinnati; Henrich Selen, America; Alfred Writing, Jena, Austria.

Missing—O. Lundgren, Sweden; Bertha Fundling, New York; Ludwig Herman, Wurtemburg; Emil Heck, Baden Baden; Procorpi Pahalkoff, Russia; Maria Foster Fritzler, Hesse Cassel; Barbara Hultenschantz, Henricki Fassbender, Norbei Reinkold, Aurea Badzunia, Birgita Damhorst. The last five were Franciscan nuns from Salzakatten and Prussian Westphalia. The list does not include passengers booked to Southampton, and whose names are unascertained. The steerage passengers are unknown yet. The body of Adolf Foster of New York, was washed ashore near Margata to-day.

The steerage passengers saved are—Anna Margaret Gmeeik and infant, Theodore Mas, Catherina Muller, Vincenz Safaries and family, Adolph Foerster, Anton Tichy, Heinrich Nickel and wife, Babetta Binder and child, Catherine Bell, Mary Bassinger, Friederich Luercher, Gustavd Nickel, V. Hanser, John Hammerschmidt, H. Michel Luckenbach, John Towasco, C. Otter, Burkhardt Stadtner, Edward Jacobi, Carl Plutch, Bernhard Kirn, George Treibert, all of the United States. E. Schuster, George Luernel, Charada Schafer and children, Hermann Drewes, August Adolph, Samuel Dorotha, Samuel J. Wilhelen Schroeder, Joseph Hardeck, Jacobine Schwarz and child, Wilhelm Knollelson, Hermann Merz, Fritz Muller, Johann Gass, George Weisa, Wilhelm Nurge, Carl Schuepel, Wolf Stern, Carl Elling, Maria Steurnagle, Heinrich Egner, Johann Jaussen, Margaretha Meissner, Maria Meissner, Jacob Schmitz, Florian Bacurl, N. Harnlernick, Nickolous Gross, Franziska Schunn, Frederick Hartel and wife, August Beck and family, Frantz Mreuyer, all of Germany; John Geesick and wife, Joseph Bopp, Johann Kuester and wife, Osip Kadischiff, all of Russia; Hermmehrer, Jacob Weiss Franz, Holy Franz Chavat, Joseph Churan, Georgine Grank, Maria Soferick, Franziska Soferick, Johann Stefka and family, Frederick Eissner, and Annia Hubner, all of Austria.

In the agent's list of saved is the name of Adolph Foerster. The Western Associated Press previously announced that Foerster's body was washed ashore near Margate.

WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Democratic Senators held a full caucus meeting this afternoon and discussed at some length the subject of Minority Representation on Senate Standing Committees. Great dissatisfaction was expressed that the majority have left only two places on the Finance Committee for the Democrats to fill instead of three as on all other important Committees composed of nine members. The caucus decided that these shall be given this session to Senators Bayard and Herron, who occupied them during last session.

The vacancies on Foreign Relations and Postoffice Committees, caused by the death of Senator Andrew Johnson, will be filled by Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, and Key, respectively. The minority being accorded this session four instead of three members as heretofore out of eleven on the Committee on Railroads, Senator Eaton was designated by the caucus for that Committee, together with Messrs. Ransom, Kelly and Caperton, who served on it last session.

ATTORNEYS' CLAIMS REJECTED.

The Secretary of the Interior has rejected the claim of $180,000 of Van and Adair on account of services as attorneys for the Osage Indians on the ground that they have already received full compensation and that the practice of attempting to protect Indians through attorneys at the expense of Indians is a vicious one.

MINOR CHANGES MADE.

Among the changes of minor importance determined on by the Republican caucus were the following: Mr. Sharon of Nevada is substituted for Mr. Ingalls of Kansas on the Committee on Education and Labor, and the vacancy on this Committee, caused by the death of Senator Ferry is filled by Mr. Morell of Vermont.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

One hundred workmen were discharged from the Navy Yard to-day.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The new Postmaster and Doorkeepers of the House have filled the subordinate places under them with political friends. The Sergeant-at-Arms has not yet made changes, nor has the Clerk of the House. The pressure for places is very strong, and the applicants crowd the lobbies.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

There was an adjourned meeting of the caucus of Republican Senators this morning to receive the report of the caucus committee appointed to revise the Standing Committee of the Senate. The committee submitted their recommendations as to Republican membership, and said the Democratic caucus had not yet completed their list of places desired. The report as to the majority representation was then agreed to. There will be no change of importance in the Republican membership of the last session's committees except that Mr. Wadleigh becomes Chairman of the Committee on Patents in place of Mr. Ferry, deceased. Mr. Windom was second on this committee, but declined the chairmanship in order to remain at the head of the Committee on Transportation. The committees will be appointed to-morrow.

SENATOR M'MILLAN WITHDRAWS HIS CREDENTIALS.

Senator McMillan of Louisiana has written a letter to Governor McEnery in which he says he deems it his duty to withdraw his credentials from the Senate and tenders, through Governor McEnery, to the Democratic, Conservative and Liberal people of Louisiana the trust committed to his hands.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

To Hon. D. P. Dyer, U. S. Attorney, St. Louis.

The sworn report of Henderson's speech forwarded by Mr. Eaton and referred to by both you and Mr. Henderson in your despatches yesterday as a correct report was read at a full Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was regarded by every member as an outrage on professional propriety thus to reflect (without a shadow of reason) upon the President by whom his employment by this department was sanctioned in order that no impediment might be placed in the way of bringing to speedy punishment every defrauder of revenue in St. Louis. You will advise Gen. Henderson of his discharge from further service and secure in his place the aid of the most able and efficient counsel you can find without regard to his politics.

[Signed.] EDWARD S. PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

INDICTMENT OF GEN. BABCOCK.

The indictment of General Babcock by the Grand Jury at St. Louis has been officially communicated to the Attorney General.

FUGITIVE FOREIGNERS.

A telegram has been received from Yokohama stating that Portugese having been deterred in trying to negotiate false letters of credit purporting to have been issued by the Japanese Government for three million dollars had fled either to America or Europe.

AN APPEAL.

Attorney General Pierrepont has directed that an appeal be taken from the decree of Judge Jackson on Harper's Ferry case which was recently decided against the government and in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

MORE REMOVALS.

C. W. Gilsbee of Michigan, one of the reading clerks in the House of Representatives was removed to-day by the Clerk of the House and Neil S. Brown of Tenn., appointed in his place. H. J. Barclay, who was clerk at the speaker's table was also removed and J. Scudder of Indiana appointed to the vacancy. Other removals are expected to follow to-morrow.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Action of the Democratic Association of the District of Columbia.

NEW YORK, December 11.—A special from Washington says that at a meeting of the Democratic Association of the District of Columbia last night, resolutions were introduced which decided that the Free School system of the United States is the brightest star in the galaxy of the Republic, and that on its maintenance and perpetuity depends the present and future success of the American people; that the Democratic party always has, and at all times hereafter will, resit any and all attempts looking to a division of the public school fund, no matter for what purpose; that the Democratic party has been, is now, and always will be, in favor of free schools, free press, free speech, free trade and gold and silver as the only constitutional money of the nation, paper money being the illegitimate offspring of the Republican party.

A WELL KNOWN FACT.

It is well known to the Nation at large that the only fatal blow ever attempted to be struck at the free schools of this country was by the Republican party in Congress when it endeavored to mix black children in the same schools. No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of any religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and no money raised by taxation for the support of public schools or derived from any public fund therefor, shall be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money be divided between religious sects or denominations.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

BREMEN THE SCENE.

A Package of Dynamite for the Steamer Mosel Explodes.

BREMEN, December 11.—The boiler of a tug boat near the steamship Mosel, exploded to-day. The Mosel was just ready to sail for New York, having embarked her passengers. Fifty persons were killed outright and many injured. The killed included only two passengers of the Mosel.

NEW YORK, December 11.—A special dispatch from Bremen says: The Mosel was at the pier taking on passengers and other baggage. The pier was crowded as is usual by passengers, porters and stevedores assisting in the departure of the vessel. Suddenly, an explosion occurred scattering death and terror on all sides. The first reports stated that it was a steam tug which had exploded, but it now appears that in the luggage of one of the passengers was a package of dynamite. The package was by accident dropped and the concussion caused the explosion. The loss of life will be very great. Many were terribly injured. The greatest excitement prevails and assistance has been sent to the scene of the disaster. The Mosel was only slightly damaged.

Messrs. Oerlich & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd's line to which the steamship Mosel belongs state that the passengers of the Deutschland who were rescued could not have been as at first reported among those who were injured as they were not taken to Bremen. The Consul had telegraphed they would take the Mosel when she stopped at Southampton, and should the Mosel sail to-morrow they will be called for Tuesday next. The company do not allow shipment of explosive or dangerous material of any kind on their vessels. So careful are they in this respect that nothing but linseed oil is permitted to be used in lamps for illuminating the saloons of their steamer.

LONDON, December 12.—A dispatch received from Bremen Haven to-night states that 68 persons were killed and 35 wounded by the explosion yesterday on the quay of the Mosel and eight are missing. A passenger on board the Mosel has since attempted to commit suicide but was prevented. He will be examined.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Babcock's Court Of Inquiry.

A Lengthy Document Read by Gen. Hancock.

Functions of a Military Court Pointed Out.

The Accused Asks for a Postponement of His Trial Until After His Examination at St. Louis.

THE REQUEST COMPLIED WITH.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The Babcock Court of Inquiry met again at noon to-day. General Hancock immediately arose and read the following:

A sense of duty to laws to the military service and to the accused, impels me to ask your concurrence in a postponement of this inquiry; for the present we are all bound to believe in the entire innocence of Gen. Babcock, and this presumption cannot be repelled without clear evidence; it is due to him to suppose that this court of inquiry was asked in good faith for the reasons given; what were those reasons?

In course of a legal trial at St. Louis, Gen. Babcock was alleged to be guilty of a high criminal offense; he asked for a hearing in the same court, but was informed that he could not have it, because the evidence was closed. These circumstances led him to demand a Court of Inquiry as the only means of vindication that was left. Since then he has been formally indicted, and he is now certain of getting that full and fair trial before an impartial jury which the laws of the country guarantee to all its citizens.

NO NECESSITY FOR A MILITARY COURT.

The supposed necessity for convening a military court for the determination of his guilt or innocence no longer exists. It is believed that our action as a military tribunal cannot oust the jurisdiction of the Court while the indictment is pending. The President has said through the Attorney General that such was not the intention. Then the trial at St. Louis and this inquiry must go on at the same time, unless we await the result of the inquiry there. The difficulties are very formidable. The accused must be present at the trial of the indictment. Shall we proceed and hear the cause behind his back, or shall we vex him with two trials at once. The injustice of this is manifest. I presume from the nature of the case that the evidence is very voluminous, consisting of records, papers and oral testimony. Can we compel the production of these while they are wanted for purposes of the trial at St. Louis? Certainly not. If the military be, as the Constitution declares, subordinate to the civil authorities,

SHALL WE PROCEED WITHOUT EVIDENCE

and give an opinion in ignorance of the facts? That cannot be the wish of anybody. I take it for granted that the trial at St. Louis will be fair as well as legal and that the judgment will be according to the very truth and justice of the cause.

DECISION OF THE CIVIL COURT TO BE FINAL.

It will, without question, be binding and conclusive upon us, upon the government and upon the accuser and upon all the world. If he should be convicted, no decision of ours could rescue him out of the hands of the law. If he is acquitted, our belief in his innocence will be of no consequence. If we anticipate the trial in the Civil Court, our judgment, whether for the accused or against him, will have and ought to have no effect upon the jurors. It cannot even be made known to them, and our attempt to influence them by it would justly be regarded as an obstruction of public justice. On the other hand his conviction there would be conclusive evidence of his guilt and his acquittal will relieve him from the necessity of showing anything but the record. I do not propose to postpone indefinitely but simply to adjourn from day to day until evidence upon the subject of our inquiry shall receive that definite and conclusive shape which will be impressed upon it by the verdict of the jury, or until our action having been referred to the War Department, with our opinion that our proceeding should during the proceedings of the Court of law shall have been confirmed.

FUNCTIONS OF THE MILITARY COURT.

In the case of acquittal by the Civil Court, the functions of this court will not necessarily have terminated. The accused may be pronounced innocent of any crime against the statute and yet guilty of some act which the military law might punish by expulsion from the army. In case of acquittal, he may insist upon showing to us that he has done nothing inconsistent with the conduct of an officer and gentleman as the articles of war runs, but

THE GREAT AND IMPORTANT QUESTION

is guilty or not in the manner and form as he stands indicted; and this can be legally answered only by a jury of his country.

GEN. BABCOCK ASKS FOR A POSTPONEMENT.

The Judge Advocate then said in substance that the Court had not been fully organized. He had received a communication from Babcock which he submitted to the Court. This communication requested the Court to adjourn for the present in order to admit of his appearing in St. Louis to answer there the charges made against him by the St. Louis Grand Jury. In view of this communication, the Judge Advocate suggested that the trial be postponed for the present and that the Court communicate to President Grant the state of the case with a view that the Court might adjourn to meet again at the call of the President.

The court room was then cleared of spectators for consultation. On re-opening the doors, it was announced that the Court would adjourn from day to day until its action had been communicated to the War Department, and an adjournment was immediately announced till noon to-morrow.

Judge Advocate Gardiner endeavored to impress upon the representatives of the press that the remarks of General Hancock were not the result of any deliberation of the Commission. However this may be, it is well known that Lieutenant General Sheridan expressed similar views before the convening of the Court and held it would be much better for Colonel Babcock and all concerned for the Court to wait the result of the examination before the civil court.

HENDERSON'S DISMISAL.

DECLINATION OF S. GLOVER.

The Name of Col. Broadhead Tendered the Department by U. S. Dist. Att'y Dyer.

Comments and Speculations on the Removal.

WASHINGTON, December 11.—Glover, who was tendered the position of special counsel for the Government in place of Gen. Henderson, has declined.

The United States Attorney at St. Louis this afternoon forwarded the name of an eminent lawyer to take the place of Gen. Henderson, removed from further prosecution of the whisky cases, but his designation awaits the approval of the Department of Justice which cannot be obtained until after a conference of the President, Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General. The nomination of Mr. Glover was suggested on account of the high estimate of the ability of that gentleman held in the Department of Justice and there was disappointment that he was prevented from accepting the office.

The telegram from Mr. Glover to the Attorney General reads as follows: Conflicting professional engagements prevent my accepting your appointment. I have written.

THE QUALIFICATIONS WANTED IN THE NEW COUNSEL.

The wishes of the Department of Justice in this particular are for the selection of counsel fair and fearless in the discharge of his official functions. In this expression of views, the President, Secretary Bristow and the Attorney General entirely accord with the additional inclination that should two lawyers of equal professional eminence be presented for appointment to the responsible office they would rather have a gentleman of different political opinions from the administration than one politically in accord with the President. Attorney General Pierrepont says the President is ardent in his demand for counsel who should be absolutely fearless in the discharge of the duties attending his office and would not be satisfied with anything short of a most vigorous and impartial prosecution of the work entrusted by the government to his hands.

Upon the topic of the determination reached in the cabinet yesterday to dispense with the services of Mr. Henderson, there is unreserved expression of opinion in the highest official quarters. Members of the cabinet say of the vigor of that counsellor in pressing to the utmost his prosecution of offenders receives nothing but endorsement. The construction upon the language of certain parts of his speech in the Avery trial was that it is personally offensive to the President and unwarranted by any circumstance arising in the trial. This opinion is declared to be general among cabinet officers and Secretary Bristow, who, it had been intimated might not be disposed to thoroughly acquiesce in the determination to dispense with Henderson's services but did so as heartily as any other member of the Cabinet. When the Attorney General presented at the outset of these trials the name of Gen. Henderson as special counsel to assist the United States Attorney in the conduct of the cases on behalf of the government, Judge Pierrepont was not aware of any differences of past origin that still remained between the President and the ex-Senator, and when, at a later period in the trials the Attorney General interrogated the President as to why the President concealed the fact of any hostility existing, the President replied that he had but one object in the selection of any party to represent the government in the matter and that was fearless attention to the duties requisite to the office. The Attorney General has unhesitatingly given his opinion in regard to the dismissal of Henderson from further conduct of the cases and says that Bristow, in this as in other matters, fully concurs with him as to the propriety of the action taken by the government.

Several joint telegrams, signed by Judge Pierrepont and Secretary Bristow have been recently sent to St. Louis referring to the pending trials. The subject of the indictment of General Babcock has had little attention paid to it here to-day in comparison with the change of counsel in St. Louis. It is intimated in official quarters if the House of Representatives is disposed to investigate the circumstances attending the trials, that every act on part of the government will bear the fullest examination and an investigation by Congress would be far from unwelcome.

COL. JAS. O. BROADHEAD APPOINTED TO FILL THE VACANCY.

ST. LOUIS, December 11.—District Attorney Dyer has appointed Col. James O. Broadhead, one of the leading members of the St. Louis bar, to fill the position made vacant by the dismissal of Gen. Henderson and he has accepted and will proceed with the whisky ring prosecutions in conjunction with District Attorney Dyer, Assistant Attorney Bliss and Lucian Eaton.

WHY MR. GLOVER DID NOT ACCEPT.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—It is given out here that Mr. Glover declined to accept the position of special

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

THE CONTEST AT THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING — TROUBLE AMONG THE RETIRING DIRECTORS—OBJECTIONS TO THE SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS—A CUNNING TRICK TO CARRY THE ELECTION—THE RESULT—THE ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED — UNPLEASANT CHARGES AGAINST THE REPORTERS REFUTED.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The first annual meeting of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute was held at the Germania Bank building yesterday morning. The meeting of the Board of Directors on the day previous, of which mention was made in these columns yesterday, was held with closed doors but since that time it had become known that the proceedings were of a very lively nature and as several disputes had arisen, there was a full attendance at the meeting of members yesterday and great interest was felt in the disputes.

GUARANTORS.

At the Directors' meeting a resolution was adopted recognizing the following persons as the guarantors, each being interested to the amount named: J. Vannote, $2,500; James Gilleland, $400; Frazer Bros., $3,000; James Johnston, $1,025; C. C. Coleman, proceeds of notes amounting to something more than $12,600; T. S. Mitchell, proceeds of notes amounting to near $10 000. Total, $28,843 69.

The name of Mr. A. J. Nellis also was originally on the list of guarantors, the firm to which he belonged having subscribed $2,500. A new list however had been made out which Mr. Vannote said "was necessary because there had been changes in the subscriptions" and for the purpose, Mr. Nellis claimed, of crowding him out. As stated above the new list was adopted.

SECRETARY VANNOTE'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. W. G. Johnston, from the special committee appointed to audit the accounts of J. Vannote, Secretary, then presented a report objecting to several items on the account. One item was for advertising from October 1874 to June 1875, $489 There were bills for all but $170, which amount Mr. Vannote claimed had been paid to reporters. There were bills for $225 for trips to foreign points some of which Mr. Johnston said had not been authorized, while the committee also objected to an item of $310 for "preliminary expenses" which Mr. Vannote explained as being paid for rent, lawyer's fees, with other items. The Board had a solicitor in the person of A. M. Brown, Esq., and they did not think there should be any lawyer's fees, and in regard to the rent the owners of the rooms claimed that they had not been paid while Mr. Vannote said they had. The difficulty in accounts was finally settled however by deciding to hole Mr. Vannote responsible for all items for which he had no vouchers. Just before the adjournment of the Directors Mr. Vannote asked to have some names added to the list of members, of which mention is made below.

MEETING OF MEMBERS.

The meeting of members yesterday was held to hear the report of the directors and to elect a new Board to serve for the ensuing year. The meeting was called to order about eleven o'clock by Mr. J. Vannote, who nominated Mr. Hunter for chairman and declared the nomination closed.

There was considerable dissatisfaction manifested at this, and Mr. John Megraw and several others were nominated by the meeting, but were not recognized by Mr. Vannote.

Both Mr. Hunter and Mr. Megraw then withdrew their names, when Mr. Thomas N. Miller was nominated and elected.

Mr. Vannote was then nominated as Secretary, and was declared elected. Mr. Megraw objected that the thing was being done too hastily, stating that the action savored too much of having been "cut and dried." He finally appealed to the meeting but the objection was not sustained, and Mr. V. took his seat as Secretary.

The annual report of the Board of Directors was then read by Mr. W. G. Johnston, and was adopted. The Treasurer's report too was read, (both were published in yesterday's POST) and was approved.

Mr. Johnston then stated that he also desired to read a paper in regard to the garantee fund, but Mr. Vannote objected on the ground that it had not been properly presented to the Board of Directors. He was allowed to read the report, however.

ALLEGED ELECTIONEERING DODGE.

Mr. Johnston, after reading the report, spoke of the seventy names added to the list of annnual members at the meeting of the directors. This was done, he thought, as a dodge to secure control of the election which was to be held, and asked if such things should be allowed.

This statement was greeted with applause mingled with hisses from the opposing faction, and considerable confusion followed.

Mr. Vannote followed with a request that his side be heard. The seventy names added to the list of members he claimed had been voted on at a regular meeting of the directors. He stated that some ten days ago persons had been canvassing the city for annual members, the fee being five dollars.

The discussion then became general and somewhat personal, upon the question of allowing these members the privilege of voting.

WHO ARE MEMBERS.

Mr. W. G. Johnston followed with a clear and comprehensive statement of the doings of the Board. He directed the attention of the meeting particularly to Mr. Vannote's statement that persons had been canvassing for annual members. If persons paying five dollars to become annual members were allowed to vote it was apparent that one hundred persons paying $500, could control the election and defeat the ninety "life" members who had paid $9,000. At the meeting he had suggested an amendment to the by-laws increasing the membership fee to $50, and this proposition meeting the approval of the Board had been adopted. A meeting of the Board, continued Mr. Johnston, was held on Saturday last when he called attention to the fact that the By-Laws required, not only that members should pay in their dues in full, but that their names should be acted upon by the Board, and he called for a reading of the list of members The membership book was produced and the names read off and voted upon and the clerk was directed to certify to the list for the use of tellers at the election to be held to day.

DARK TRICKS AND VAIN WAYS.

On Monday afternoon, continued Mr. Johnston, the Board held an adjourned meeting which continued until it was quite dark, when the members evinced great anxiety to get away. At that time Mr. Vannote announced that he wished to have *four or five* names added to the list of members and when a member of the Board had asked that the names be announced Mr Vannote replied that he was unable to give them. An appeal was then made to Mr. Coleman, Treasurer, to announce the names, and that gentleman responded that he could not give them as his books were in Allegheny. Mr. Mitchell then offered a resolution that the clerk be directed to place on the list the names of all who had paid their membership fees. Mr. Johnston had objected to this resolution, as the by-laws required that the names should be voted upon by the Board, and not left to the discretion of the clerk. Mr. Vannote still insisted that it was impossible to furnish the list. The intention to defeat the will of the Board had become apparent by this time and Mr. Lyon made a motion to adjourn. The speaker recognized the importance of the matter of electing new members at the time and was opposed to an adjournment while the question was pending. Unless, however, the names were furnished he announced that he would second the motion, as it was just as important that no members should be elected, save in the legitimate manner. When matters had taken this shape, continued Mr. Johnston, Mr. Vannote began reading from the book the list of members which had been adopted the Saturday previous. Mr. Lyon again objected to this farce, stating that it was unnecessary to read names already passed upon, and that he would renew his motion to adjourn. Mr. Vannote gave as a reason for reading the list that the names were interspersed amongst those already adopted on Saturday, and that he could not decide which were new and which were old.

HOW THE MEMBERS WERE ELECTED.

The speaker then announced for the second time that unless the new names were given he would second the motion for adjournment, and the renewed threat had the desired effect, for the clerk produced from the safe a list of what purported to be the annual members who had paid their fees since this meeting on Saturday. Inquiry regarding the new names developed the fact that there were seventy on the list instead of two or three, as Mr. Vannote had represented when first he made the request that they be added. This appeared to the speaker as additional evidence that they had adopted a cunning trick by which to defeat the choice of the annual members in regard to the new Board of Directors, and he accordingly seconded the motion made by Mr. Lyon to adjourn. The President then put the motion, which was carried by the votes of Messrs. Lyons, Gilleland, Rhodes and Johnson, who voted in the affirmative. Messrs. Vannote, Coleman and and Mitchell voted in the negative. The chair decided the meeting adjourned and the members passed out. Mr. Walters, who was present, did not vote, but the motion would still have been carried had he voted in the negative, as the chairman then would have been called upon to decide the tie. After the majority had left, those voting in the negative remained and decided to add the seventy names to the list. This Mr. Johnson claimed was illegal, and those persons whose names were added under such circumstances should not be allowed to vote to day.

DECIDED IN FAVOR OF THE SEVENTY.

Some decision was had on the question after Mr. Johnston's statement, but the chair decided that the seventy persons whose names composed the list referred to should be allowed to vote.

The discussion called forth a storm of objection, but the chair announced the election of Directors in order and those present adjourned into an inner chamber.

WHAT WAS THE ISSUE?

There were two tickets, one known as the "Johnston" and the other as the "Vannote ticket," and the friends of the latter endeavored to make the issue one between the "guarantors" and other members of the Institute. It was claimed that this ticket was made up entirely of parties who subscribed to the "guarantee fund," and who claimed on this account that they were entitled to the management of the Institute to make themselves safe. The friends of the other ticket represented this to be a false issue, brought up simply to influence the election. And in regard to the guarantors Mr. Johnston distinctly stated that both himself and all persons whose names were placed on the same ticket with his were in favor of securing the guarantors the amount they had invested, so that the question raised was simply a further dodge to carry the election.

After adjourning to the inner chamber, the following persons were appointed tellers: For the Johnston ticket—George Keefer, John Bindley and W. C. Cooke; for the Vannote ticket—Simon Beaver, Charles N. Miller and Dr. McClarren.

PROTESTS.

Mr. W. G. Johnson then presented the following protest to the manner of holding the election:

"I protest against the election for the reason that the list of members adopted was read from a book, and it contained the names of life members, and that the list used by the tellers is not a true copy, and no list of annual members was ever adopted."

Mr. Charles F. Sheriff protested as follows:

"To the Judges of the Election held this day—December 14, 1875, at the Board of Trade rooms:

"The undersigned, a charter member of the Industrial Institute, hereby protests that the election for Directors has not been conducted in accordance with the charter and by-laws of the Institute."

THE VOTE.

Notwithstanding the protests the balloting was proceeded with, and after voting the majority of those present left the building, and the tellers adjourned to another room to count the vote. Shortly after four o'clock they had completed this task and announced the result as follows:

JOHNSTON TICKET.	
Wm. G. Johnston	66
Jas. B. Lyon	59
A. M. Brown*	130
Alex. Nimick	86
Frank S. Bissell	63
John E. Parke	58
Edward Armstrong	50
John H. Ricketson†	67
William Miller	61
John Megraw	52
E. M. Byers	64
Thos. M. Armstrong	58
Philip Reymer	63

VANNOTE TICKET.	
A. M. Brown*	130
Thomas S. Mitchell*	76
Henry Lloyd*	78
Samuel T. Owens*	68
Jacob H. Walter*	70
J. Vannote*	76
R. Monroe*	72
Joshua Rhodes	57
Columbus Coleman*	82
W. J. Kountz†	67
B. F. Jones*	76
James Johnson*	71
Thos. M. Carnegie*	71
N. P. Reed	9
N. K. Moorhead	1

*Candidates elected.
†Tie vote.

HOW REGARDED—TO BE CONTESTED IN COURT.

It will be seen that out of thirteen directors to be elected one gentleman, Mr. Alexander Nimick, belongs to the "Johnston ticket," and one, A. M. Brown, Esq., to both tickets while ten of the others belong to the "Vannote ticket." Messrs. Ricketson of the former and Kountz of the latter ticket had a tie vote, so that there was no election for the thirteenth directors.

The result was not unexpected by those who knew that the members admitted on Monday were allowed the privilege of voting, but it caused considerable dissatisfaction in certain quarters nevertheless. It might also be stated in this connection that the matter will be carried into the Courts and the illegality of the election tested there.

REPORTERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the reporters of the city press was held last evening in the Chronicle office to take some action relative to the charges made by Mr. J. Vannote to the effect that $170 had been distributed among them as "divies" for reports of the Exposition.

The meeting was organized by calling C. E. Locke, of the Chronicle, to the chair and selecting J. M. Caldwell, of the Allegheny Mail, as Secretary.

A discussion was had upon the charges of Mr. Vannote, during which all the reporter present denied, both for themselves and for all reporters connected with the papers which they represented, ever having received any money as was alleged.

On motion a committee consisting of H. H. Byran, J. W. Breen and Jas. Ruttigan was appointed to wait upon Mr. Vannote in reference to the charges.

MR. VANNOTE'S STATEMENT TO THE REPORTERS.

The committee retired and shortly afterwards returned announcing that they had interviewed Mr. Vannote, and presented the following report.

Mr. Vannote placed his explanation in the following form:

"So far as my present knowledge is I clear all the present reporters of either Pittsburgh or Allegheny, from having received any portion of the $170. Notwithstanding the money was expended in a way that may be properly termed reportorial expenses. Part of this went to most or all of the city papers, and a part to papers inside of the city."

It was also stated by Mr. Vannote that the money was paid for obtaining the insertion of communications in the columns of city journals, but he refused to give the names of those to whom it was paid. So far as he remembered but one person connected with the city press received any portion of this, and that person was possibly not now connected with the press. His name was refused.

COMMITTEE.

HOW THE STATEMENT WAS REGARDED.

The report was discussed and received and filed and a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and reported the following:

Whereas, Mr. Vannote, at a meeting of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, held on the 13th of December stated that he paid city reporters the sum of $170, distinctly naming certain papers and the definite amounts paid each, and

Whereas, On the evening of the 14th of December he stated to a committee of reporters that no reporter of the city press received any part of the money so expended, but nevertheless the money had gone to the city papers in a way that might properly be considered for "reportorial purpose;" therefore

Resolved, That while we distinctly deny for ourselves and for all the reporters connected with each of the papers we represent, having received one cent of said money, we consider the explanation unsatisfactory and evasive, and we leave to Mr. Vannote the difficult task of reconciling the statements.

H. H. BRYRAM, Dispatch,
C. E. LOCKE, Chronicle,
FRANK M. HIGGINS, Post,
W. B. HORNER, Gazette,
J. W. BREEN, Telegraph,
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Commercial,
GEORGE WARDMAN, Leader,
HARRY NEIB, Freiheits Freund,
F. L. THOMA, Volksblatt,
J. M. CALDWELL, Allegheny Mail.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE MANSFIELD MURDER.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM GREEN FOR THE MURDER OF HIS HALF BROTHER, SAMUEL MARSHALL—A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE ASKED BY COUNSEL FOR THE COMMONWEALTH—THE TESTIMONY TAKEN—THE CASE STILL ON TRIAL.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

William Green, indicted for the murder of his step-brother, Samuel Marshall, near Mansfield, last September, was put on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, before Judge Sterrett. The brothers were colored, and it will be remembered, had some difficulty regarding the division of some potatoes. District Attorney Montooth and Colonel Thomas M. Bayne represent the Commonwealth, and Messrs. James H. Graham & Son the defense. The prisoner, on being arraigned, pleaded "not guilty," and a jury having been obtained, the case was opened shortly after noon by Major Montooth, who claimed that the evidence produced would warrant the finding of a verdict of murder in the first degree.

THE MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

Ann Marshall, sworn—In September last I lived about a mile and a half on the other side of Mansfield; came from Virginia; was a slave; Wm. Green and Henry Smith brought me here; the deceased had been here two years before I came; William, Henry, Samuel and Eugene, my sons, lived with me; Samuel Marshall was living with me at the time of this occurrence; William was not living with me, the defendant was living at Mr. Nixon's place; I had a garden which the deceased cultivated; there was a difference between Samuel and William; Samuel wouldn't let William have some potatoes at the time of this occurrence, Henry, Samuel, myself and a smaller child were at home; I had a stove and William claimed to own part of it; when William moved away he said Samuel could keep it and pay him the difference, or he would take it and pay the difference; on the night of the shooting William came to the house while we were setting at the table and asked Samuel what he was going to do about the potatoes. Samuel said he was going to keep them. William said he would go and see him, and Samuel replied that he could crack his whip as much as he pleased. William had a gun on his shoulder, and left, when Samuel, who had now got up from the table got a poker and said that if he ever got hold of that man he would not get out of his hands alive. The witness tried to prevent the deceased from going out, but he went, and shortly after she heard the report of a gun, and going out saw the deceased lying on the ground.

THE DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. Wm. Parker, sworn—Was called about 9 o'clock the night of the shooting. Marshall was dead when I got there; found an incised cut on the right temple [gun shown] could have been made by a blow with the gun barrel; found also a gunshot wound in the left side; the ball passed clear through to the skin on the opposite side, in front of the kidney, the largest vein in the lower part of the body was severed and the spinal column struck; the wound was necessarily fatal; the ball was badly battered; could not tell whether the ball was made for this gun or not; [ball shown] it could now be forced into the gun, got the gun in Green's home; there was no load in it; the part broken off the barrel was not with it; it was picked up by Wm. Steen nine or ten feet from where Marshall lay after he was killed.

Wm. J. Steen, sworn—His story was simply descriptive of his going to Marshel's house with Dr. Parker and finding the piece broken off the gun barrel.

ANOTHER HALF BROTHER.

Henry Smith, colored, sworn—Mrs. Marshall is my mother; came here from Virginia; Saml. Mashall sent for us, and Wm. Green came afterward; was eating supper the night of the murder; William went up to the door and asked Samuel what he was going to do about the potatoes; he said he would keep them all; William said he would see him in the morning; William then left and Samuel said for a cent he would go out and thrash that nasty stinking fellow; he went to the door and told William if he would come back he would thrash him; William came back and Samuel rushed in and got the poker saying, "If you come back you will not go away alive;" William came in and I heard Samuel say "Shoot if you want to;" then I heard the shot and saw the flash through the door; I was still at the table; as soon as I could get up, I ran out and found Samuel lying on the road, and William was going up the hill very fast; don't know how the gun was broken; heard no scuffling; didn't hear Samuel say anything but, "go for the doctor."

Cross-examined—This is the poker (poker exhibited) which was found in Samuel's hand after he was shot; Samuel said before he got up from the table, that if William came back he would kill him.

WHAT MRS. PRONTER SAW.

Mrs. Bridget Pronter sworn—Reside nearly opposite Mrs. Marshal's; saw Green pass on the evening of the murder with a gun in his hand; when he was in front of Marshall's house heard them fussing about some potatoes; William appeared to start toward home; Samuel came out and William said he would see him in the morning; Samuel warned him to keep away from his (Samuel's) cellar as he knew he had been there; said if he didn't he would give him a thrashing; William said "G——d you, that's what I've been waiting for; it was pretty dark, but it seemed that Samuel started back, saying, "You can shoot if you want;" then heard a report and saw a flash; heard a heavy blow immediately after, and the old lady cried "murder," and said William had killed her dear son.

Squire William Hill was next sworn but his testimony was not relevant.

Thos. Plasoe, sworn—His testimony, as that of Hill's, was merely relating to a description of the ground where the tragedy occurred.

THREATS MADE.

Addison Nesbit, sworn—Heard Green make threats against Marshall; heard him say that if Marshall would come out and fight him fair he would settle with him; he also said "damn him, if I ever get a chance at him I'll kill him;" this talk grew out of the law-suit, I remember the evening of the killing; saw Green go past my house; he had already passed Marshall's house; I heard the report of the gun; saw Green about three minutes after hearing the report; he was running when I first saw him.

Stephen Davis, re-called—He corroborated his former story in respect to the poker.

THE ARRESTER'S STORY.

Louis Costley, the colored man who took the contract for the arrest of Green, next detailed the manner of the arrest. He stated that Green, at first denied being the man, but finally admitted it and said he was willing to go and stand trial. As long as Green denied it there were some men who refused to let us have him.

R. W. Morris, the other colored arrester, was next called and corroborated Costley's story.

At this point Court adjourned to meet again at half past nine o'clock this morning.

THE JURY OUT.

Upon the opening of Court yesterday morning, Squire W. J. Glenn was put on the stand and testified that Green had made dire threats against Marshall on account of a law suit which had been decided by witness.

His testimony closed the case on the part of the prosecution.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. J. C. Graham opened the case for the defense. He had but few witnesses to call, and these were witnesses who had already testified. He wished to show that Mrs. Trouter was entirely mistaken in her testimony, that Green was a witness against her in a case still pending; that the ground about the house is hilly; that if the shot was fired by Green at the distance this woman said, it must have been fired downward, and would have penetrated in a downward direction instead of passing straight through the body. The defense would also show that the gun had been cracked before and that a very slight jar would have broken it. He would show that no such words were used by Green as had been imputed to him, and expected to get a verdict of manslaughter, if not of acquittal, by showing that Green was attacked by his brother and that it was in a measure an act of self defense on his part if he shot his brother.

The Commonwealth's witnesses, Ann Marshall, Henry Smith and Dr. Parker were then called to substantiate this view of the case.

Squire Hill was recalled by the Commonwealth to rebut Mrs. Marshall's testimony in regard to Green's conduct, her testimony given before the Coroner's jury being claimed to be in conflict with that given in court.

This closed the testimony, when the defense desired to know if the theory of the Commonwealth was that Green first shot Marshall and then struck him with his gun. Colonel Bayne said that was the theory. A number of law points were submitted by the defense when Mr. John C. Graham addressed the jury, and was followed by Judge James H. Graham, Col. Bayne closing for the prosecution.

The case was given to the jury at half-past three o'clock. They were told that Court would convene at five o'clock to hear whether or no they were likely to agree soon, in which event Court would await their verdict. Upon the re-assembling of Court, at that hour, it was informed that there was a prospect of a long night and an adjournment was taken until half past nine o'clock this morning.

The prisoner seemed but little affected though he manifested great interest in the proceedings. After the jury had retired he laughed and chatted in his box with his wife, with apparent indifference to his terrible position.

It would be useless to given an opinion as to what kind of a verdict the jury are likely to render.

THE PAINLESS FILLING OF TEETH at 278 Penn avenue attracts hundreds to Dr. Quincy A. Scott's offices every week. All are delighted to get rid of the pain, and more than pleased with the skillful manner in which the operations are performed.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.

The establishment of Messrs. Anderson & Wood, corner of First and Ross streets, manufacture only the best of refined cast steel. This house was established in 1845, since which time it has grown more and more in favor until now it is ranked among our leading firms. This success is richly deserved as the firm never let inferior work leave their establishment. Among their manufactures we may name, saw plates, hoe, fork and sheet cast steel; also cast steel for reaping and mowing machines, steel plow wings, axles circulars, etc. Cast and common plow and spring steel. Those needing anything in their line can rely upon being accommodated and getting the best of manufactures.

ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES dentists are purchasing from Dr. Quincy A. Scott the right to use the Patent Atmospheric Disk for holding Artificial Teeth firmly in place, and all declare that it is the best device ever invented for that purpose, and succeeds admirably in every mouth.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET

NEW YORK, December 15.—Gold opened and closed at 114⅜, with sales in the interim at 114½.

The stock market was extremely dull, the only feature of interest being Union Pacific, which declined to 74, and subsequently rose to 75¼ on the announcement from Washington that the House had passed the resolution committing itself against granting of any subsidies which interferes with the project of establishing any other line to the Pacific coast which would require Government aid.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass, who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 15, 1875.

Business continues dull and depressed. Small dealers are only purchasing sufficient for their present wants, not wishing to lay in a large stock. No feature worthy of note remains to report.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Apples.
Choice ✠ bbl....$3 50@3 75
Medium.....2 50@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....70@75
Other grades.....50@60
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 20@2 25
Highwines.....1 16@1 17
Ales.
India, per bbl.....$ @11
Porter.....10
XX.....6½
XXX.....6½@
Ashes.
Pearlash ✠ cwt.$ 75@4 00
Pot ash.....5 00@5 50
Soda ash com.....2 @2 50
Refined.....4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 1, 12 doz.....$ 25
No. 2, 12 doz.....2 50
No. 3, 12 doz.....3 00
No. 4, 12 doz.....3 25
No. 5, 12 doz.....3 50
No. 6, 12 doz.....4 00
Carpet Brooms—
No. 1, 6 doz.....2 75
No. 2, 6 doz.....3 50
No. 3, 6 doz.....4 50
Fancy Parlor.....4 25@
Toy Brooms.....
Flour—$1 75@$2 00
Steamboat.....2 50@4 50
Wisps, fancy.....1 50@2 00
White Beans.....1 25@1 75
Broom Corn.
Green hurl.....11½@12
Do medium.....10 @11
do stock brush.....10½@11
do brush corn.....11½@12
Beeswax
Good to choice.....30@35
Butter.
Common to fair.....15@20
Medium to Good.....20@25
Prime to choice.....25@31
Beans.
Choice navy.....1 70@1 75
Medium, prime.....1 60@1 70
Slaughter.
Two bush Penn meal.....20
Two and a half bush.....60
Stone Coal.....
Banner Baking Powder
✠ 2 ozs, per doz.....$1 50
¼ do do do.....2 25
½ do do do.....3 50
1 do do do.....5 00
10 ✠ boxes.....40
Cheese.
Ohio factory.....13½@14
N. Y. Goshen.....14@15
Limburger.....15@16
Pimento.....1@1.7
Cement.
Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00
Lime, per bbl.....2 @2 25
Phoenix, do.....1 75@2 00
Rosendale.....2 00@2 50
White Lime.....1 50@1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality.....$2 75@3 00
Second quality.....2 50@2 75
Crackers.
Water.....6¾
Sugar.....9
Lemon biscuits.....11
Ginger snaps.....11
Soda.....9½
Ginger bread.....12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2 ✠ lb.....2 75
Blackberries, 2 lb.....2 00
Beans, 3 lbs, 2 lb.....2 25
Beans, string, 2 lb.....1 60
Coke.
Connellsv. ✠ ton.$2 50@2 75
Feed.
Fresh per doz.....9@10
Pickled.....21@25
Feathers.
Live geese.....60@65
Common.....50@60
Fish.
White fish, ✠ bbl.....$ 75@
Do ✠ ½ bbl.....5 75@
Lake herring, ✠ bbl split.....4 50@5
Do ✠ ½ bbl split.....2 50@3
Do ✠ bbl.....6 50@
Do ✠ ½ bbl.....3 50@
Mess Mackerel.
Extra No 1 shore.....$ 21@24
No 1 Mess do.....21@24
Ex No 1 bay.....22@25
No 1 bay do.....19@20
Ex No 2 do.....16@18
No 2 do.....15@16
Flour.
Jobbing Prices.
White Winter.$7 75@8 00
Wisconsin.....6 50@6 75
Minnesota.....6 75@7 00
Red winter new.....6 00@6 25
Rye, ✠ bbl.....@5 25
Graham.....7 00@7 50
Spring.....5 00@5 50
Oat Meal.....7 00@
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio.....@26
Choice Rio.....@25
Prime Rio.....@24
Good Rio.....23 @
Java.....34 @
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers.....28@30
Rio, in bulk.....28 @29
Java, in papers.....36
Java, in bulk.....33@34
Teas—
Young Hyson.....$0 41@0
Gunpowder.....0 41@
Imperial.....0 35@
Japan.....0 41@
Oolong.....0 35@
Sugars.....8½@
Standard Crushed.....10 @
Granulated.....10 @
Powdered.....10 @
Extra C.....9½@
Golden C.....8½@
Syrups.....
Sugar drips.....
Lower grades.....
Starch.....
Pearl.....4¼@5
Silver gloss.....@6
Corn.....10½@
Candles.
Star, full weight.....18
Stearine.....16
Mould.....Hal2
Sugars.
Standard A.....10¾@10¾
Standard B.....10¾@10¾
Do extra C.....10¾@10¾
Extra C yellow 9.....@
Granulated No 1.....@
New Orleans.....8¾@8¾
Cut loaf.....@11¾
Crushed.....11¾@
Powdered.....11¾@
Granulated.....11¾@
Molasses.
Strictly prime N O.65@
Prime.....@55
Good.....@50
Syrups.
Sugar drips.....70@
Sugar drips.....
Lower grades.....@30
Starch.....
Pearl.....4¼@5
Silver gloss.....@6
Corn.....10½@
Candles.
Irish, ✠ box.....$1 25
Babbitt's pure.....6 00
Babbitt's 4, 5 and 7 ✠ ⓑ.....
German mottled.....7 50
Soda—
Pearl in kegs.....5
Pittsburg, 10 pkgs 1 ✠ ⓑ.....9½
Bicarb, ✠ ⓑ papers.....7
Miscellaneous.
Cider, per bbl.....$6 00@7 00
Grapes per lb.....6@6 7
Pears, Cal p'r bx.....$2 50@3 50
Chestnuts per bu.....3 25@4 00
Mince Meat.....10@11½
Peas, dr. gr.....1 65@1 75
Grain.
Wheat—
Mich. white.....$1 18@1 19
Pa and Ohio.....1 13@1 15
Red win p.....1 20@1 30
No low grade.....1 15@1 20
Corn—
Shelled, yellow.....63@64
High mixed.....4@65
Low Mixed.....62@63
Rag yellow new.....60@62
Do mixed.....45@48
Oats—
Western white.....35@40
Mixed oats to ✠.....28@30
Rye.....80 @85
Barley—
Choice Fall.....1 10@1 15
Hops.
Choice Pacific.....1
Hay.
Prime Timothy tracks.$21
Do No 2.....18@19
Upland prairie.....11@12
From store.....23 @24
Loose by wagon.....17@22
Baling.
Per bbl.....$4 75@5 00
Honey.
New ✠ ⓑ.....25 @28
California.....@20
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1.$1 05@1 08
Do No 1.....75 @
Do No 2.....70 @
Carbon.....11½@12
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt.....90@90
Shorts, per cwt.....$0 00
Middlings.....1 15@1 25
Chopped feed.....1 25@1 30
Oil Meal.....per ton.....
Cake.
Pearless on track per ton.....$ @
Do delivered pr.....40@ 45
From store do.....50@ 55
Sweet per bbl.....2 75@3 25
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C ✠ ⓑ.....16 @
Shoulders, extra C ✠ ⓑ.....8 @
Shoulders, S C ✠ ⓑ.....6 @
Dried beef ex S C ✠ ⓑ.....16 @
Beef in tierces, S C ✠ bbl.....$ @
Do ✠ doz.....7 00 @
Bacon Shoulders ✠ ⓑ.....6 @
Rib sides.....10 @
Sugar cured hams.....13 @
Clear sides.....16 @
Mess pork.....$22 50@23 75
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces, ✠ ⓑ.....
Do 1 bbl.....14½
Lard Ref. for export use in tierces.....14½
Do to ½ bbls.....15
Do in buckets.....15¾
Do 2 ⓑ caddies.....16¾
Do 5 ⓑ do.....16¾
Do 10 ⓑ pails.....16¾
Do 5 ⓑ do.....17¾
Do 6 ⓑ do.....17
Wools.
Good mixed.....25@28
Woolen.....30@
Salt.
Jobbing No. 1.....$1 20@
Jobbing ex.....1 30@
Tallow.
Choice country.....9 @9½
Medium do.....7½@8
Seeds.
Buckwheat.....$1 50@
Timothy.....2 75@3 00
Clover.....7 00@7 50
Poultry.
Liv. chickens, ✠ pr.....45@50
Vegetables.
Tomatoes, ✠ bu.....$1 00@2 00
Cabbage, ✠ 100.....3 00@4 00
Onions, ✠ bu.....1 25@1 50
Wool.
Fine, ✠ ⓑ.....42@45
Medium.....30@33
Coarse.....30@33
Tub washed.....44@
Combing.....42@44
Delaine & medium.....45@
Pulled.....@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 15, 1875.

The market was firmer to-day and a slight advance took place. Confidence appears to be returning and prospects look brighter.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 37½@1 38¾. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 02½@1 65, and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 35½@1 38½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 12½@12¾; Baltimore delivery 12@12½; N. Y. delivery 12½@12¾.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 17½@1 20 for city make and $1 05@1 10 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, December 16, 1875.

RECEIPTS.

The books at the cattle scales show the following receipts of live stock for the week ending Wednesday noon:

Receipts.....211 cars through cattle.
" 141 " yard "
" 156 " Hogs
" 85 " Sheep
Sales.....3,051 head Cattle
" 17,261 " Hogs
" 12,772 " Sheep

THE MARKET.

Upon the whole there has been a marked improvement in the trade on all kinds of stock since our last report, and dealers are in a better humor. J. F. Saddler have the following to say:

CATTLE.

Comparing the receipts with those of last week we find very little change, though consignments foot up the same and there is a slight falling off in the local stock.

There were not so many common cattle here this week, the bulk being of fair to good quality, and several lots of extra Christmas cattle amongst them, which sold from $7 00 to 8 50. The market opened strong and active at a shade better prices than last week, but not sufficient to change quotations. At this waiting nearly all have been disposed of, the market closing steady and firm.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$6 00 @6 25
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 00 @5 50
Common to fair 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 50 @4 90
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 75 @5 00
Common to fair 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 00 @4 25
Good choice feeders	4 25 @4 60
Fair feeders	3 65 @4 25
Stockers	3 50 @3 75

HOGS.

The receipts lightened up on Friday and Saturday of last week, producing a better feeling in the trade under which prices were a shade stronger, and continued light receipts over Sunday with a favorable change of weather, for the handling of hogs gave strength to the market and prices steadily advanced until Tuesday, when Yorkers had reached $7 to $7 25 and best hogs $7¾.

With only fair receipts to-day a reaction set in and we note a decline of 10 to 20cts per hundred on all grades from yesterday's prices.

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 65
Good Yorkers	7 10@7 20
Common to fair	5 80@7 00
Roughs sows and stags	5 50@6 25

SHEEP.

There was a very fair supply of sheep on the market, principally of good quality and such were readily disposed of while common were rather slow sale. Upon the whole the trade was active and the market closed firm.

A good many christmas sheep were sold at prices varying from $6 75 to $7 25.

Good to extra 90 to 100 lbs	$5 60@5 50
Fair 70 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 14, 1875.

THE MARKET.

Cattle—The receipts by rail were light, but about 475 head, but a larger number than usual were brought in from the surrounding country, so that on the whole, the supply was fully up to the usual standard. There were but few strictly prime cattle on sale, and sales were made as high as seven cents, this kind being in demand. Low grades were dull sale.

Hogs—The run of hogs was also light though regular dealers found all they wanted at slightly advanced rates over last week. The demand for prime animals was good and but few of any other kind were offered.

Sheep—The receipts were very light, but 174 head coming by rail. The supply was equal to the demand, however, and no change of note took place from prices of last week. Following were the quotations:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. steers	$6 50@7 00
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steers	5 50@6 25
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. steers	4 75@5 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. steers	4 00@4 50
Common	3 00@4 00
Stockers	3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@3 25

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 75
Yorkers	7 10@7 25
Roughs	6 25@6 75

SHEEP.

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$5 00@5 20
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00@4 40
Extra, 85 to 90 lbs	4 60@4 90
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@4 00
Scalawags, per head	1 25@2 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, December 15

Cotton	13½@ 13½
Flour, super	$4 50 @4 75
Flour, common to good	4 75 @5 40
Flour, good to choice	5 55 @6 00
Wheat, No. 3 Chicago Spring	1 10 @
Wheat, No. 3 Milwaukee	1 12 @ 1 14
Rye	88 @ 90
Corn, western mixed	73 @ 74
Oats, western mixed	44 @ 49
Coffee	18 @ 21½
Eggs	28½@ 29½
Sugar, fair to good refining	8¼@ 8¼
Petroleum, refined	12¾@ 12¾
Petroleum, crude	7 @ 7¼
Rosin	1 70 @ 1 75
Turpentine	36½@ 37